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SECOND EDITION.
FOUR O'CLOCK.
WAR NEWS
FROM EUROPE.
Franco-Prussian Crisis.

Declaration of War Announced in the German Parliament and French Chambers—Loan of Twelve Million Thalers Voted—Stirring Speech by King William—Napoleon Responsible for the War, Without Which the Peace of Europe Could Not be Preserved—The Ultimatum of Germany the Dethronement of Bonaparte—Rumors of the Commencement of Hostilities—Great Commercial Depression in England—Millionaires of a Few Days Since Now Bankrupt—American Sanitary Organization in Paris—War Enthusiasm Unabated.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

The Empress Eugenia Delighted.

LONDON, July 19.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Paris says the Empress Eugenia is delighted that the Prince Imperial will now see his first campaign with his father. Ollivier avows entire confidence in the favorable result of the war.

Austria Joins France.

NEW YORK, July 19.—A special to the *Times* from London says: It is positively asserted here to-day, on what is regarded as the highest authority, that Austria joins France against Prussia. There is much excitement.

Hostilities Probably Commenced—A Naval Battle Supposed to be in Progress.

THE HAGUE, July 20, Noon. The rumbling sounds of heavy cannonading, as if from a point off the coast of the North Sea inward in this city, creating great excitement. It is supposed that the French fleet have overtaken the Prussian squadron near England, and that a great naval battle is in progress.

LONDON, July 20, Noon. There are rumors that a naval battle is in progress off the coast of Holland.

2:30 P. M.—The *Times* of this forenoon reports that a movement of the French army has begun, and that hostilities have been opened near Metz.

A gentleman just returned from a trip up the Rhine, tells his experience to the *Times* of this morning. He says all the German army is quiet, grave, anxious and resolute, and on the other hand the French are drinking, yelling, swearing, and acting like drunken devils. For every one German soldier he saw a hundred French.

Telegraphic communication between France and Germany has been destroyed by the authorities.

France pla ces an army of 350,000 men upon the Rhine.

All Germans in the service of the French have been ordered to return forthwith.

Neutrality in the Baltic and North Seas.

LONDON, July 20.—It is reported here that England, Russia and the United States propose the neutralization of the Baltic and North seas.

The Prussian Government has announced that the merchantmen even of the enemy will not be interfered with on the high seas, unless for causes which would expose neutrals to seizure.

Meeting of North German Parliament—Declaration of War Announced.

BERLIN, July 20.—Reichstag, or North German Parliament, met yesterday afternoon. The Grand Duke of Mecklinburg-Schwerin was chosen President. Vehement cheering followed Count Von Bismarck's announcement of the declaration of war by France. The King then opened the session with a speech, which was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm.

Stirring Speech from King William.

King William charged the Emperor of the French with seeking for a pretext for war in a manner unheard of in the annals of political intercourse, and declaring war with that disregard for the people's rights to the blessings of peace of which the first Napoleon gave such an analagous example. But Germany now had the will and the power to repel aggression, and before the judgment seat of God and mankind, the King solemnly declared, the responsibility fell on the man who had dragged two great peoples into a devastating war for the furtherance of his own personal interests.

The King of Prussia had no interest in the selection of the Prince of Hohenzollern for the Spanish throne, except that it might bring peace to a friendly people. It had nevertheless forbidden it on the demand of the French with a pretext for war unknown to diplomacy, and, scorning peace, he had indulged in language to the German people, which could only have been prompted by a miscalculation of their strength. Germany was powerful enough to resent such language and repel such insolence. He said in all reverence, knowing that the event weighed the responsibility which rested on the man who drew the sword, and had prayed for peace and equal nations yearning for peace and the enjoyment of the common blessings of Christian civilization, and prosperity, for contests more salutary than those of blood. Those who rule France have shrewdly studied the deeper methods of hitting the sensitive pride of that great neighbor nation, and to promote selfish interests have misguided it.

The King concluded that God our fathers before us have done, let us fight for liberty and our rights against the wrongs inflicted by a foreign conqueror, and as He was with our fathers, so God will be with us in a struggle without which Europe can never enjoy lasting peace.

French Chambers—Announcement of the Existence of a State of War.

LONDON, July 20.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day, Duke Grammont announced that war has been declared with Prussia and her allies in the following words:

Messieurs: The exposé, presented to you on the 15th inst., made known the causes we have for war against Prussia. According to the rules and usage of nations, and by order of the Emperor, I have requested the Charge d'Affairs at Berlin to notify the Cabinet of Prussia of our resolution to seek with arms the guarantees we could not obtain by discussion. This has been done, and I have the honor to make known to the Corps Legislatif that in consequence thereof a State war exists since the 19th between France and Prussia.

This declaration appears to be to the allies of Prussia who give her armed assistance.

Alleged Intrigue by Eugenia.

It is now stated at Berlin that the failure of the intrigue between the Empress Eugenia, to marry her niece, the Duchess of Albat, to Prince Leopold, is the real cause of the present trouble between France and Prussia. The father of the Duchess is now in Madrid, drowned in debt and generally despised.

Prince Napoleon goes to the Baltic.

It is rumored that Prince Napoleon will go to the Baltic, and with his land force co-operate with the fleet.

Spies Captured.

A number of spies have been captured on both sides near the Rhine. General Weidel, Adjutant General of Hanover, has been arrested at Weimar as a spy.

Blockade—Hesse with Prussia.

BREMEN, July 20.—A French squadron is blockading the Elbe and watching the German ships at Hamburg.

Hesse has allied herself with Prussia.

French Call Upon Hanoverians.

PARIS, July 20.—The French army carries with it a proclamation by the Emperor calling upon the Hanoverians to rise against the dominion of Prussia.

The Irish for France.

DUBLIN, July 20.—A demonstration was made last evening in favor of France before the Consulate of that power. The crowd waved the tri-colors and indulged in cheers and other noisy manifestations. The police were ordered to the scene of the disturbance. They charged the crowd and seized the tri-colors. The mob afterwards rallied and retook their standard.

Harmony in North Germany—Loan of 12,000,000 Thalers Voted.

BERLIN, July 20.—The most perfect harmony exists in the government of all the North German States. In the Saxony Chambers yesterday, Baron de Friesen, Minister of Finance, made a speech, telling the Deputies that France is as anxious for war, and she should have it, as sharply and severely as possible. His remarks were greeted enthusiastically.

In the North German Parliament, after the King's speech had been delivered, a loan of twelve million thalers was carried unanimously amid the wildest expressions of enthusiasm by all parties.

Commander of Switzerland's Army.

ZURICH, July 20.—Count Dargan has been appointed Commander-in-chief of the forces of Switzerland.

French Official Appointments.

PARIS, July 20.—The *Journal Officiel* this morning contains a decree nominating Gen. Edmund Lebouf, lately Minister of War, as Major General, Viscount De Jean as Minister of War *ad interim*, and Prince De Latour D'Auvergne as Ambassador to Vienna.

It is understood that all the French Consuls in the German Confederation have received passports.

Germany's Ultimatum—Dethronement of Bonaparte.

LONDON, July 20.—Germany makes the dethroning of Bonaparte its ultimatum.

Great Commercial Depression.

The Liverpool markets yesterday were utterly prostrated. Nothing was ever known like the commercial depression; many men, worth one hundred thousand pounds sterling a day or two ago, are bankrupt to-day. Business in yarns and fabrics at Manchester is also paralyzed.

No Engagement Yet by Land or Sea.

LONDON, July 20.—No news of any engagement either by land or sea has yet been received here. Rumors of alliances are still rumors only. Thus far no authentic information of any power having taken sides with either combatant has been made public.

An American Subscription.

PARIS, July 20.—An American resident here, Dr. Evans, has given 50,000 francs to the society to aid the wounded soldiers of France.

War of Monarchs, Not of People.

FRANKFORT, July 20.—The *Gazette*, in an editorial, asks how the cause of the war compares the people of France or Germany, and intimates the question is between the monarchs of the respective countries, and one that the people do not feel at all interested in.

Meeting of Americans in Paris.

PARIS, July 20.—A meeting of citizens of the United States was held at the residence of Dr. Evans last night, to take measures for the organization of a sanitary commission. It is proposed that the commission shall co-operate with the international and French societies in aid of the wounded. Dr. Evans placed at the disposal of the new organization the report of the American Sanitary Commission and a collection of models of ambulances, stretchers, hospital tents and other appliances used by the commission during the last war.

The War Enthusiasm.

The warlike enthusiasm in France is unabated. A rich manufacturer of Mulhouse has offered to equip 5,000 volunteers and supply them with rations during the war. The Deputies in the Corps Legislatif sign liberal subscriptions for the wounded. M. Schneider gives 10,000 francs to one of the aid societies.

American Minister Washburne.

MR. WASHBURNE, American Minister, was in Bohemia when he heard of the breaking out of the war. He immediately returned to Paris and yesterday was in consultation with several of his diplomatic colleagues.

French Alliance with Italy.

La Liberte asserts that M. Vimergate has gone to Florence with a treaty of alliance between France and Italy. The same paper says, in case Denmark joins France in the war, the Princes of Orleans will serve in the Danish army.

Switzerland and Prussia.

BASLE, Switzerland, July 20.—The General of the Swiss army and several other officers of high rank have been arrested in Germany. It is believed Prussia purposely retarded answer to Switzerland's declaration of neutrality.

The Stock and Money Market.

LONDON, July 20.—The *Standard* this morning says the recent trouble in stocks is attributed to speculators. Many of these large were caught with customers' orders in hand and undelivered, necessitating a realization at any price. The money market remains easy and money freely offered at 3@2½ per cent.

LIVERPOOL, July 20—2 P. M.—There is a better feeling in the market now and business is recovering from the effects of the panic.

No Fighting Yet on Sea or Land.

PARIS, 3:30 P. M.—No fighting on sea or land is yet reported. Deputies from the Departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine, Moselle and Maurthe are kept well informed by telegraph of the movements of the army, and they assert no important conflict has yet taken place between the hostile forces. There have been some skirmishes between patrols and cuirassiers officers, but no blood spilled and not a gun fired.

The Emperor did not come to Paris to-day. He received the generals and ministers and dispatches at St. Cloud. The Prussians on the border say Bismarck is much troubled at the desertion of the Landwehr in coming forward.

Belgium and France—A Misconstruction.

LONDON, July 20.—Belgian official organs say France misconstrues as an evidence of hostility the destruction of a bridge at Blandoir, which was merely the result of misapprehension of orders, and declare that Belgium remains strictly neutral.

Spanish Press Condemn Napoleon.

The Spanish papers unanimously condemn Napoleon for declaring war.

Don Carlos in Switzerland.

GENEVA, July 20.—Don Carlos, having been expelled from France, arrived in this city yesterday.

Rumored Collision at Forbach.

LONDON, July 20.—4:30 P. M.—It is rumored that a collision has occurred between Bazaine Forbach between French and Prussian advanced guards. Nothing further is known to-night, but reports are current that the advices from Paris to-day are positive that there has been no fighting.

Napoleon will not Negotiate.

Earl Granville repeats that the determined and absolute refusal of the Emperor Napoleon to entertain negotiations render it probable any attempt to open diplomatic relations will be useless until a great battle has been fought.

The Treaty of Paris.

It is reported that France denies that the stipulations of the late Paris Convention shall apply to the present war.

FRANCE.

SCENE IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

PARIS, July 20.—In the High Court of Justice yesterday, M. Fontpertuis, one of the accused, moved that fifteen of the prisoners be tried separately. Among the reasons on which he grounded his motion was that he knew nothing in regard to the affair of Bombays. In the course of his argument he called Meggy, one of the prisoners, a "liar," and solemnly declared, the President of the Court, who pointed out that owing to the grave offence with which the prisoner was charged he should not be thus addressed. This interference of the Court occasioned a scene between the prisoners, in which nothing decorous prevailed. Grand Perret. The latter demanded that M. Flouren be ordered to leave the Court because he was a bitter enemy, and that he would call up his brief. The other advocate did the same and all the counsel for prisoners with the exception of Lachaud.

Of the total number of deaths in Paris last week one-fifth were from small-pox.

7:30 P. M.—The panic is growing weaker. Rentes continue to decline and are now quoted at 65fr.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 20.—The case of Edmonds, patent office extortioner, was yesterday discussed in the House of Commons at some length. The Government firmly opposed the release of the accused.

The family of the late Mr. Dickens have declined the offer of £25,000 for the manuscript of "Edwin Drood."

MARINE NEWS.

LONDONDERRY, July 20.—Steamer St. Patrick from Quebec has arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, July 20.—*Evening*—Consols for money 89⅝; on account 89⅝. 5-20 bonds at London dull, 82@85; 78s, 80; 67s, 82; 80 Erie, 15¾; Illinois, 92; Atlantic and Great Western, 39; Stocks dull.

LIVERPOOL, July 20.—Cotton market firm, but not quotably higher; middling uplands at 9⅝d; middling Orleans 9¾d; sales 8,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. California wheat 12s; red western No. 2, 10s 5d@10s 6d; red winter 10s 10d@11s 2d; western flour 20s@22s. Corn—No 1 mixed 32s; No 2 do 31s 6d. Barley 36s. Peas 39s. Pork 106s. Beef 113s 9d. Lard 72s. Cheese 59s. Bacon, long cut, weights for short rib middles. Common rosin 5s 3d. Pine rosin 11s 3d. Spirits petroleum 1l, refined 1s 5d. Tallow 44s 9d. Turpentine 30. Linseed oil 32s 10d. Linseed cakes 11.

LONDON, July 20.—Tallow 45. Sperm oil 99. Sugar 33s@36s 9d. Linseed oil 32. Calcutta linseed 65s@66s 6d. Petroleum dull. Its 6½d. Hops 0s@0s 0d.

The Georgia Legislature.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ATLANTA, July 20.—The entire morning hour was occupied in the Senate by the negro A. A. Bradley in an argument enforcing his eligibility to a seat from the First Senatorial District.

In the House a resolution was offered that no election be held in this State until the admission of its Representatives in Congress, and that all election laws not suitable to the present condition of the State be repealed.

Both Houses have adjourned till Friday.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 20.—Flour firm and demand fair; superfine $5.75@6.00; double extra $6.40; treble extra $6.75. Corn buoyant; mixed $1.05@1.12½; white $1.10@1.11. Oats 66@67c. Hay firm, prime $25@26. Pork firmer and held at $12. Bacon firmer; jobbing sides 15½@16c; clear rib 18@19c; clear sides 19½@20c. Hams 20@22c. Whiskey 96@$1.05c. Sterling 134@134½.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, July 20.—Flour very active and 25c higher on the different grades; sales 3,500 bbls at $7.75 for No 1 spring and amber, $9 for winter white, $9.75 for XX. Wheat firm; sales 5,000 bush extra white Michigan at $1.80, 5,000 bush red Ohio at $1.56, 1,300 bush amber Michigan at $1.40.

—A telegram from Washington, Iowa, says that Gabriel Armstrong, sub-contractor on the Chicago and Southwestern Railroad, working near that place, decamped on Friday last last week with ten thousand dollars, leaving four to five hundred hands unpaid and debts amounting to seven-five thousand dollars. He was accompanied in his flight by his foreman, clerk and an under contractor.

—A telegram from Danville, Va., says a large number of citizens of Caswell county, North Carolina, had fled to that place for safety from Col. Kirk and North Carolina State troops. An aged citizen named Borrie had been badly beaten by Kirk's men. He was brought off by the flying refugees. Kirk was attended to.

—The Cincinnati Board of Trade will to-day consider means of securing transportation of freight south during the approaching close of the Louisville canal. A plan proposed is to buy a boat at Albany and Jeffersonville track to the landing to connect with the railroad between those places, and thus transfer freight around the falls.

—A telegram from Danville, Va., yesterday evening, says Col. Kirk has arrested about seventy more prominent citizens of Caswell county, N. C., some of whom resisted and were badly maltreated. Bedford Brown has gone to Washington to see President Grant, and ex-Governor Graham will meet him there.

THE CAPITAL.

The New French Minister, M. Paradol, Commits Suicide—The Massacre of Miners by Indians in Wyoming—The President Goes to Long Branch.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1870.

SUICIDE OF THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER.

M. Prevost Paradol, the new French Minister, shot himself through the heart at one o'clock this morning at his residence on New York avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets. The Emperor Napoleon has been notified by telegraph, and M. Berthemy, the late Minister, who has not sailed from New York, has been notified to return to Washington. The body of M. Paradol is being embalmed to be taken to France. No reason is as yet assigned, but it is believed that he had been contemplating the deed for some time. He had written letters to the members of his family foreshadowing such intention.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The French Minister shot himself in his sleeping chamber, the first room of the second story, and the circumstances attending it show that the act was premeditated. The inmates of the house at the time were his housekeeper and a French serving man. The woman heard the report of the pistol and rushed into the room, where she found Paradol lying dead on the floor, bleeding from the left breast, the ball having entered immediately over the heart. The weapon was a small single barrel breech-loading Colt's pistol. It is ascertained that he walked out yesterday and purchased a pair of pistols of the style described. The other was found upon his bureau with a cartridge at each side it. The body was embalmed and prepared for burial, but nothing further will be done until the arrival of M. Berthemy, late French Minister, who is in New York, and who has been summoned by telegraph. The body will no doubt be taken to France. M. Paradol had prepared himself for bed, but had evidently remained up in his chamber for some time, meditating suicide. He had a reading on but his night shirt and slippers, and apparently stood facing the fire-place and near the centre of the room. The body was found lying on the back, one leg drawn up and the left arm outstretched above the head.

The French Minister took possession of his house on Friday last, and on Sunday evening he sent his son and daughter, who accompanied him to this country, to Newport, R. I., intending to join them in a few days and spend the summer. He left a note saying, "I will kill myself." Dr. Berthemy come back and stay. The members of the French legation were absent from Washington, with the exception of M. De Jardin, the chancellor. That gentlemen communicated the fact to Secretary Fish, who, after expressing surprise and regret, suggested a current story upon which M. De Jardin assented and seven o'clock was designated by the coroner for that purpose. The entire community is shocked by the event.

The Secretary of State to-day telegraphed to Minister Washburne, cautioning him to inform the French government of the sudden death of M. Prevost Paradol. The President has ordered a guard to watch over the remains of the deceased Minister, with such other attentions as may be required. The Secretary and the President-elect expressed much pleasure at the dinner which was to have been given to-night by the Secretary in compliment to the late Minister.

THE INQUEST.

At the inquest on the body of late Minister Paradol a note was read which had been left by him for the Coroner. He requested the latter to send his family and servants to France. De Jardin testified that Paradol's mind appeared to be all right. The jury this p. m. returned a verdict of death by his own hand, while under mental aberration.

THE MASSACRE OF MINERS BY INDIANS.

The Indian office is in receipt of a telegram from Gov. Campbell, of Wyoming Territory, giving information that the party who went out from Rock Creek in search of missing miners had returned. In addition to those heretofore reported, there were found the body of one man named Vandyke and another supposed to be Mr. Hicks. The latter was shot in a dyke, found near his body, indicate that the Utes ordered him away the day previous to his death. Nineteen miners have left North Park.

GO TO LONG BRANCH.

The President and family will leave to-morrow for Long Branch.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Lady Franklin arrived at Omaha yesterday from Alaska.

—The Georgia Democratic Convention has been called for August 17th.

—Thirty-five persons died from sunstroke in New York on Monday.

—The Democratic State Convention of Michigan meets at Detroit August 31st.

—The weather at St. Louis continues dry. Mercury 96 at 3 P. M. and 94 at 8 P. M.

—Baron Gerolt, Prussian Minister, is at New York, but refuses to receive visitors.

—Arrangements are perfecting for a mass meeting of Germans in Faneuil Hall to-morrow.

—The weather at New York yesterday was cooler, but there were sixteen fatal cases of sunstroke.

—A mass meeting of Germans was held at Omaha last night to take steps for substantial aid to Prussia.

—In Dayton, Ohio, Tuesday night, D. W. Stewart & Son's bird-cage factory was destroyed by fire. Loss $60,000.

—Jefferson Davis left Memphis yesterday, via the southern mail route, for Europe, to bring his children home.

—Orders have been received at Portsmouth to fit the steamers Narragansett and California for sea immediately.

—At a meeting of New York Cotton merchants, yesterday, an association was formed to build a cotton exchange.

—The Wisconsin Commissioners to locate a new insane asylum have fixed on Oshkosh as the permanent site.

—Wm. Frederich, of Cincinnati, on Tuesday, after putting his wife on the steamship Silesia at New York, dropped dead.

—At Cincinnati, Tuesday, E. C. Randolph was shot dead by two brothers named Winibish, during a dispute about land.

—Recorder Swift, at Detroit, yesterday sentenced Virginia Fairman, seven years to the House of Correction for poisoning her mother.

—The weather has been fearfully hot in Chicago for the past eight or ten days, the thermometer ranging in the shade. Yesterday it stood 96 at five o'clock.

—B. F. Lindsay, who was shot for the seduction of his wife's sister by Capt. W. F. Hayward, her father, at Chester, Va., on Tuesday, died yesterday morning.

—It is stated that United States Senator Revels was ejected from a street car in Louisville on Tuesday, on account of his color, and that he will bring suit for damages.

—A conductor and an engineer of the Northern Railroad were arrested at Portsmouth yesterday on a charge of manslaughter in causing the death of engineer Clark on the 13th.

—J. Gibbons, chairman of the Executive Committee, calls a general convention of Fenians to meet at Cincinnati, August 25d, to take advantage of European complications in favor of Ireland.

—In the case of the Richmond (Va.) election, Judge Underwood yesterday decided that the violation of the law in one ward of the city vitiated the late municipal election, and that another must be held.

—Suits arising out of the last September gold panic at New York, have been transferred to the Supreme Court at New York. The suits number sixteen, and the total amount of damages claimed is $1,422,000.

—Col. Hartwell, special Indian agent, has returned to Denver from North Park, Colorado. He found the body of Vandyke, who has been missing since the Indian raid, a short distance from his cabin, shot through the head. The trail of the Utes, who were in the Park at the time, was followed for two days, but he did not overtake them, and returned.

CENTENARIANS.—The late Sir George Cornewall Lewis, it is stated, expressed a serious doubt whether there is any satisfactory evidence of a human being ever having attained the age of one hundred years. The recent celebration of the one hundredth birthday of Phoebe Thomas, in Chester county, Pa., was supported by the most undeniable evidence; but the London *Echo* cites in disproof of Sir George Lewis' assertions, the case of a certain Jacob William Lunig, who just died at the age of one hundred and three years, one month and four days. The evidence in the case is singularly good, as Lunig, in 1749, married his fifth wife, and then reported his age at 32 years. At that time there was no reason to overstate his age, because he would thereby have increased the premium payable. It is stated that the amount payable to the heirs of Lunig will be six and a half times the sum originally insured.

AN amusing conflict occurred recently between the civil and military authorities of Nismes, France. It is customary in garrison towns for the manager of the theatre to give a free box to the General in command. Gen. Des Portes, now at the head of the subdivision quartered at Nismes, claimed the privilege, which had been waived by his predecessor. The manager offered him a box, but he insisted upon a particular one, which happened to be let for the season to a retired judge. Furious at being refused, he appealed to the General of the division, who espoused his cause, and made a representation to the Prefect, in consequence of which the Municipal Council of Nismes was ordered to hold a special meeting and pass a resolution compelling the manager to comply with the wishes of Gen. Des Portes. The Council met as desired, but, contrary to the desire of the Prefect, voted unanimously against the General's pretensions. Of course it can only be by an abuse of the military Government that a General claims a right to be on the free list of a theater.

THE PRESS ON THE SITUATION.

AN informal declaration of our neutrality in the war between France and North Germany has been sent abroad in the form of instructions to American foreign ministers and consuls. Food, arms, and munitions of war are to be sold to either party to the conflict, but no enlistment of troops will be permitted in this country. This, it is to be hoped, will put an end to the propositions for raising independent corps among the French and Germans.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

ANY interference by France with the neutrality of Belgium will involve the intervention of Britain as an active ally of the Prussians, for not only is she bound by treaty to defend the inviolability of Belgian territory, but she has every reason to dread the expansion of France toward the North Sea, whence in time of war the French cruisers might look down upon the best part of England's commercial marine, and command her entire trade with the continent. The sympathies of Great Britain are consequently strongly with Prussia, and in spite of the English man's thrifty predilection for peace, it is possible that an alliance with King William would even now be received in London with enthusiasm. England, on the other hand, by remaining neutral in the impending conflict, will reap enormous pecuniary profit as the commercial agent of all the unfortunate belligerents.

RUSSIA, if she takes part at all in the war, will side with Prussia; but at present she seems disposed to husband her resources and patiently await her opportunity in the East. As long as she remains quiet, Austria promises to preserve a neutral attitude, which seems to be decidedly her best policy. Italy is uncertain. Holland and Sweden and Norway profess neutrality, and may perhaps be able to keep their professions. The evident leaning of Spain towards Napoleon indicates that this whole movement,—the fictitious grievance, the declaration of war on false pretenses,—had been arranged beforehand between the Emperor and Gen. Prim.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

UNITED PRUSSIA is in arms against divided France. For, although the dispatches hitherto have led us to believe that France is united, if the dispatch of Mr. Smalley means anything, it is that there is a significant division in French public sentiment. The opposition of M. Thiers seems rather captious, considering how completely he chose the course of Gen. Sadowa. The cause then is no less a cause now. France, however, is ready, and, although Prussia has not been surprised, it seems as if France had the advantage.

There may be high principles in this war which, in time, will be apparent. Looking at it coldly, it is selfish unjust, and unnecessary, and the strongest argument against the wills of the European system. When Napoleon and Bismarck can disturb the peace of the world in forty-eight hours, there is neither freedom can safety—and it is very hard to see even civilization itself.—*N. Y. Standard.*

"THE only thing to be done by Germans in the United States for their brethren who are fighting and suffering in the war abroad is to collect money for the wounded, for the widows and orphans of the soldiers, and possibly also, to send out rein forcements of capable surgeons, who are always kind enough to do.—*New Yorker Journal.*

THE critical thunder of the London *Times* booms and cracks about Napoleon's ears with its well known fury, but in its accusations as well as its conclusions we have the memory of many past inaccuracies to restrain our implicit confidence. The young barrister who forges the thunderbolts of Printing House Square, Empress at the insolence of a penny a line, is invariably wrong at the start in each of his war commentaries, and spends the rest of his time in correcting himself. He by no means represents the solid diplomatic sentiment which stands a long distance off from the *Times*, and carries the traditions of the Palmerston school which built up England's prosperity by a course of careful friendship toward France. —*Boston Post.*

THE situation as regards the age and experience of the principal European commanders promises to be not unlike what it was when NAPOLEON I. took the command of the Army of Italy, and it would be surprising if some genius did not appear whose rise would depend, like that wonderful man's, upon disregarding military traditions, and snatching victory while trampling upon professional conventions. Youth and audacity, as well as genius, are essential to the power to do this, and these qualities will perhaps soon be forthcoming in men as obscure at the present moment as was the young Corsican, NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, in 1790.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

IN the great claims put forth for the needle-gun are true, as has scarcely been doubted since the battle of Sadowa, if it combines twice the projectile power, with greater certainty of aim and rapidity of firing, then the Prussians have as great an advantage, relatively to the French, in the use of this arm as they found in it against the Austrians. The chassepot does not differ materially from any other good breech loading rifle. It has no elements of peculiar or marvellous power. On the contrary, the Austrians soon learned a dread of of the needle gun, and a consciousness of their inability to cope with it, only comparable to the fear that bow and arrow warriors have of the flash of gunpowder.—*Chicago Tribune.*

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When the seat of war must needs be a territory perfectly familiar to the leaders on both sides, every mile of which has been made a special study, and upon which the energies of a nation have been spent for many years to make it impenetrable to an invader, the difficulty of anticipating the first efforts of the combatants is greatly heightened. Neither army can leave its own position far behind it without facing some of those wonderful fortresses, which are to this century what the vast Gothic cathedrals were to a more religious age, the highest efforts of its genius and its resources, on the one side Verdun, Metz and Strasburg; on the other, Saarlouis, Coblentz, Mainz and Rastadt. To storm such works as these is impossible; to lay siege to them is to wear out the spirit and resources of the army; to leave them behind is perilous. In an offensive campaign on the Rhine efficient gunboats would be invaluable to Napoleon, but he has none there, he can not bring them without violating the neutrality of Holland, and he could not do the work of many months.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Composition of the North-German Army.

[Translated for the Gazette.]

The North German army has a guard and 12 Provincial Army corps (1 army corps, the 12th, consists of the army of the Kingdom of Saxony.) Every two army corps according to their numbers, constitute an army (grand division) of which there are consequently six. The guard and the 1st army division of the European system. When Napoleon and Bismarck can disturb the peace of the world in forty-eight hours, there is neither freedom can safety—and it is very hard to see even civilization itself.—*N. Y. Standard.*

"THE only thing to be done by Germans in the United States for their brethren who are fighting and suffering in the war abroad is to collect money for the wounded, for the widows and orphans of the soldiers, and possibly also, to send out rein forcements of capable surgeons, who are always kind enough to do.—*New Yorker Journal.*

THE critical thunder of the London *Times* booms and cracks about Napoleon's ears with its well known fury, but in its accusations as well as its conclusions we have the memory of many past inaccuracies to restrain our implicit confidence. The young barrister who forges the thunderbolts of Printing House Square, Empress at the insolence of a penny a line, is invariably wrong at the start in each of his war commentaries, and spends the rest of his time in correcting himself. He by no means represents the solid diplomatic sentiment which stands a long distance off from the *Times*, and carries the traditions of the Palmerston school which built up England's prosperity by a course of careful friendship toward France. —*Boston Post.*

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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1870.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 122.

THE war news this morning will be found more than usually interesting. The cable is still burdened with conflicting rumors and the reader must accept with large grains of allowances the dispatches received. The probabilities daily grow more certain that a general war in Europe must follow the aggressive and domineering course of Napoleon towards Prussia.

THE people of Louisville, at least the street car conductors, do not appear to have learned that the blacks have been made full citizens, else Senator Revels would not have been rudely thrust out of the "people's carriage" because of his color, as he was yesterday. He knows what are the rights of a citizen and has the manliness and courage to defend himself from insult in a legal and proper manner.

THE "Iron World and Manufacturer," a very readable weekly journal, published in this city, as a representative of American metal manufacturers, workers and dealers, is out for this date. If its editor exercised a little more caution in crediting his selections, we should not be compelled to complain that the *Commercial* is credited with a republished column article on "Immigration," which originally appeared in the GAZETTE a few days ago.

LAST NIGHT, at Washington, a complimentary banquet dinner of welcome was to have been offered the new French Minister, M. Prevost Paradol. Instead of hilarity, however, sorrow overshadowed the Minister's household, for by his own reckless hand he fired a bullet through his heart and died a suicide. His death was a particularly sad one. Great mental labor and over-work, it is supposed, deranged his mind and in an insane moment he destroyed himself. The deceased was a brilliant and generous statesman, of large and liberal ideas. His tragic end will be deeply regretted by our own and the people of France. Mr. Berthemy, the former Minister, has been returned to Washington to represent the French government until a new minister may be appointed.

THIS morning we announce as ready for sale the first mortgage seven per cent. bonds of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. These offer very superior inducements to capitalists for investment. They are secured by first mortgage upon the road, the equipment and present revenues. No railway in the country has better prospects than the Pittsburgh and Connellsville, as in view of the completion of the connection between this city and Baltimore, it will form part of the shortest East and West through line from the Ohio river to tide-water. Its present local traffic, passing through a thickly settled stretch of agricultural land, and one long, continuous chain of coal mines and coke works, is very remunerative and makes the road a paying institution, and, when eastern egress is afforded, which will not be later than next January, its profits will prove exceedingly large and remunerative. We think the bonds to be worth every dollar of their faces, and yet they are to be sold at the sacrifice of ninety cents on the dollar with accrued interest. They are for sale at the First National and Commercial Banking Co., Pittsburgh, and the First National Bank of Allegheny. They will doubtless be eagerly sought after and taken.

PUBLIC BATHS.

We are gratified to learn that the brief article in a former issue respecting the want of public bathing accommodations in Pittsburgh, and the necessity of the introduction of these aids to healthfulness, civilization and morality, has attracted general attention and received unanimous approval.

That the erection of commodious and comfortable bathing houses can be accomplished with a very small monetary outlay has already been amply demonstrated in the case of the two buildings to which allusion has formerly been made. Mr. Edwin Sherratt, the energetic and efficient Superintendent of the Young Men's Home, under whose personal direction and supervision the bathing houses in question were erected, and under whose control they remain, has furnished us with an interesting verbal statement respecting their cost, structure, average daily number of bathers, &c., from which we deduce the conclusion that properly controlled and managed, the erection of bathing houses sufficiently capacious to supply the wants of our city, might, with even a nominal admission fee, be made the source of considerable revenue to the proprietors. The bathing houses situated opposite the Young Men's Home have been in operation but a few weeks, having been thrown open June 8th and 30th, respectively. It is even doubtful whether a majority of our citizens are aware of their existence, and yet the daily number of bathers—these being limited to the male sex alone—ranges from 500 to 1,000, the average reaching 750.

An admission fee of five cents (ten cents if furnished with soap and towel) is charged, exceptions being made at the discretion of the Superintendent in the case of persons who appear unable to pay the fee. Numbers of such, principally juveniles, are admitted every day. The funds required for the erection of these bathing houses were furnished by Thos. H. Rabe, Esq., President of the Board of Directors of the Young Men's Home, a gentleman who has learned that the highest law of Christian life is the law of self sacrifice for good.

Each of the two houses has a water-bed fifty feet long and twenty feet wide, through which the flowing river constantly passes, so that, no matter how numerous the bathers, it is not possible for the water to become impure. The average depth of water is four feet six inches; the floor is formed of good, stout two inch plank, perfectly smooth and level, and the sides of the water-bed are composed of similar material. The division for boys has no dressing rooms, but in the division for adults there are thirty compartments or dressing rooms fronting the water-bed, into which they lead by means of a couple of steps, and the raising of a door which lifts upward, and which secures perfect individual privacy, except when the bather is in the water. The structure is floated upon a number of oil barrels, arranged in an exceedingly ingenious manner, the plan being that of Mr. Sherratt, who, at the outset, was greatly ridiculed by a number of river men, whose superior wisdom sought to impress upon him the absolute certainty that, when launched, the weight of the building would be too heavy for the barrels to sustain. This was last year, during the building of a much smaller bath house, erected as an experiment to test the value of his method. In spite, however, of the dismal forebodings of these gentlemen, the plan has more than answered the expectations formed of it, especially in the important particulars of safety and economy, the total cost of the whole, inclusive of barrels, iron work and chains, being less than two thousand dollars, an outlay which, when compared with the almost incalculable benefits derived to themselves by the patrons of the enterprise, appears trivial in the extreme.

Mr. Sherratt is so confident of his method that he avers his ability to build a bathing house upon a similar plan, the water-bed to be 150 by 30 feet, the building to contain ninety dressing rooms, each large enough to afford accommodations to three persons, thus enabling between two and three hundred people to indulge in the luxury of a bath at the same time, at a less cost than that incurred in the erection of the buildings described. And as an earnest of his desire to contribute to the development of the virtue of cleanliness, he expresses himself willing to enter into bonds to refund to the donors before the expiration of two years from date of completion, the full amount of principal which may be advanced for the building of such public baths; the receipts, thereafter, under proper regulations, to be devoted in perpetuity to benevolent and philanthropic enterprises.

The suggestion of bathing houses, *a la* Long Branch or Cape May, he does not consider practicable. Aside from the disadvantages of publicity and consequent necessity of bathing apparel, the bed of the Allegheny river is rough and uneven and has quite a rapid current, and is subject to many variations of volume and depth. These would render bathing hazardous, at least to the unaccustomed and inexperienced; while all its disadvantages are avoided and all its benefits retained in the method adopted by Mr. Sherratt. It is expected that the funds necessary to build commodious structures will at once be forthcoming, as Mr. Sherratt is a well known and deservedly esteemed citizen, whose promises should be received at par. He expresses his readiness to undertake the matter at once, provided the requisite funds are furnished. He will agree to complete the structures (for there ought to be two, one for males and one for females,) within a month from the period of authorization. Let our citizens move in the matter. Even if the principal were sunk, it would pay in sanitary results, but since this is not to be the case—since nobody is to be loser, and everybody is to be gainer, let the ball be set in motion without delay.

CRIMINAL REFORMATION.

Until within a very recent period the imprisonment of offenders against criminal statutes has been looked upon solely as a vindictive punishment of crime. The idea of reforming the lives, character and habits of the convict was never once thought of. Even now there are many who are very skeptical on the subject. There are not a few who look upon the reformation of criminals as a very doubtful if not hopeless thing, and therefore little has been done to reclaim them, and secure their re-instatement in virtuous society. If it be true that culprits are irreclaimable, then all institutions of moral and religious reform should be abandoned at once. Their costly machinery should be stopped immediately, and no effort should be made to keep it in motion.

It is admitted that it is a work of great difficulty to reform old and confirmed criminals. But the individual must have sunk low in the depths of crime, and become terribly debased, upon whom no impression for good can be made, if the proper appliances are called into requisition. So long as the conviction remains that nothing can be done, no progress can be made in the work. But if we are convinced that the most abandoned prodigal can be brought to himself, made to feel the misery of his condition, and be induced to return to a life of honesty, integrity and virtue, we are far advanced on the way to effect his reformation.

In what way, then, can the reformation of criminals be best secured? The first thing to be done in this direction is to reform the prisons in which they are confined. The great majority of prisons are nothing better than schools of vice. The Superintendents of many of them are men who do not conform to the laws of morality, are destitute of the finer feelings of humanity, and have no proper appreciation of the object for which criminals are placed under their care. Hence they frequently treat them more like dumb brutes than rational, moral and accountable creatures. They are men, too, in many instances, who have no experience in the matter of prison discipline, and have never studied human nature. With such men at the head of our prisons, a reformation of their inmates is a thing not to be expected. It would be a marvelous thing, indeed, if a convict should rise higher in the plane of moral action, than the model after which he is expected to copy. And as though society is suffering every day from the reflux of unreformed criminals into its midst, who during the period of their penal confinement became more adept in vice, little attention is paid in many places to the character and qualifications of those who aspire to be Wardens and Superintendents of prisons. The good of society and the country at large demands a change in this respect. Men must be placed over our prisons who are in every way qualified to govern them, for the benefit of the prisoner and the welfare of society. They should properly understand the nature and object of their work before they are appointed to it, and know that prisoners are not committed to their keeping for the sole purpose of punishing them, but that they are to be reformed as well as punished, and that their reformation is the supreme aim of prison discipline. If prison officers were duly impressed with this conviction, that jails, penitentiaries and work-houses are designed more to be *reformatory* than *penal* institutions, we would soon witness a marked change in the character and conduct of discharged convicts.

There should be a proper classification of both prison and prisoners, so that convicts of different ages, sexes and crimes, may be kept apart. Juvenile and female reformatories are of the utmost importance, and great care should be taken that adepts in crime and youthful offenders, or those who are imprisoned for a first or trifling offence, and convicts of different sexes are not confined in the same prison, or at least in the same apartment. The work of reformation could never make progress in such circumstances. It would not be a wise thing for the Superintendent of a hospital to crowd those who are affected with the different diseases of small pox, measles, pneumonia, yellow, scarlet and typhoid fevers, indiscriminately, into one apartment. Such a course would soon decimate any region, however salubrious its climate or healthful its situation. Where persons are found affected by these different diseases, the wise physician will be careful to classify them and give to each one a separate couch, and, if possible, a separate apartment. Any one can see that the results of promiscuous incarceration of criminals, convicted of different offences, would, in their kind, be equally baneful. The moral health of youthful criminals, or those committed for trifling offences, would be greatly impaired by being brought into contact with confirmed and nefarious offenders. The confinement of men and women, convicted of various grades of crime, in apartments which are in such close proximity that they can communicate with each other, is an outrage on public morals, and should not be tolerated. Many a young man and young woman who yielded unthinkingly to temptation, and committed follies through indiscretion, which consigned them to the cells of a prison, have returned to society confirmed criminals through the influence of the pernicious teachings of their companions in confinement.

Ignorance is a great source of crime. In our prisons we sometimes find learned criminals, but the illiterate throng them in by far the greatest numbers. Statistics show that twenty-five per cent on an average of those who are committed to State prisons can neither read nor write at the time of their committal, and the proportion in common jails is much larger. If this is the state of things it is imperative that "there should be a stronger infusion of the educational element in our prison systems." Without it criminals cannot be reformed. Ignorance is the mother of crime.

Religion is the great reformatory agent. It teaches the duty we owe both to God and society, and all the attempts made to reform criminals will be utterly unavailing if the inculcation of sound religious instruction is neglected.

Prisoners must be taught to be industrious. Unless habits of industry are acquired by them when in confinement, it is not likely that they will follow honest lives when they are thrown again upon society. John Howard, the great prison reformer, was wont to say, "Make men diligent and they will be honest."

It should always be remembered that man is a social being. This principle in the human constitution may be laid under contribution to assist in the reformation of criminals. A distinguished penologist says: "Man is a social being; his duties are social; and only *in* society, as I think, can be adequately trained *for* it." The Irish intermediate system is considered to be better adapted to this end, than any other that has been tried. In it there is a penal stage, with separate punishment, longer or shorter, according to conduct. A reformatory stage, in which prisoners are advanced from class to class and receive additional privileges according as they merit them. A probationary stage, into which those are admitted only who, in the judgment of the officers, are really reformed. And lastly, a stage of conditional liberty, in which full freedom is granted, which may be revoked for the commission of any misconduct.

That criminals are capable of reformation has been demonstrated beyond doubt, but we have no space to furnish the various testimony that has been given on the subject. Those who desire to obtain valuable information on every matter connected with prison discipline and reform, should read the Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Executive Committee of the Prison Association of New York, by Rev. E. C. Wines, D. D. It contains an exhaustive discussion of everything which relates to prisons, convicts and the reformation of criminals, and presents, in accompanying documents, the views of well known penologists in the United States and other nations in relation thereto. Dr. Wines is well known in this vicinity, having been for a number of years professor in Washington College. He is a gentleman of ripe scholarship, profound observation, and accurate judgment, and is eminently qualified for the position he now holds. His devotion to the cause of prison discipline and reform is worthy not only of the importance of the subject, but also of his great fame and philanthropic character. We hereby express our thanks for the copy of his able report which, with his usual consideration, he has been pleased to send to our table.

The German North Polar Expedition.

On the 15th of June a year had elapsed since the second German polar expedition put to sea, in the presence of King William of Prussia and his generals, Count Bismarck, and a great number of visitors. The ships were last seen in August last by the Scotch captain Gray. Since that time nothing has been heard from them, and after the return of all the whale-fishing vessels which spend the summer on the east Greenland coast, it is strongly to be expected that more information will be received before the actual return of the expedition.

Dr. Petermann still needs about eighteen thousand thalers for the new expedition. The appeal made by the Bremen committee to the magistrates of two hundred German cities for aid has brought in a considerable sum, though only fifty have as yet replied. Leipsic gives five hundred thalers; Konigsberg, Magdeburg, Augsburg and Halle each two hundred thalers; Berlin, Hanover, Pottsdam, Cologne, Oldenburg, Cassel, Dusseldorf and Nuremberg decline, because no provision has been made for such sums in their budgets for the year. When answers come in from the rest of the cities, it is hoped that the sum required will be made up. The German press has been highly edified with the reports of the discussions on the American grant of $100,000 to Polar exploration.

THE Paris correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* announces the recent death of Dr. Du Cummun, a celebrated oculist and philanthropist. He married the daughter of Robert Walsh, formerly editor of the Philadelphia *United States Gazette*, but for many years the Consul General of the United States in Paris. He married this lady, too, when she was a hopeless invalid, that he might the more effectually contribute to the comfort of one whom he loved. For thirty years Dr. Du Cummun had been practising with marked success as an oculist; and, among other acts of self-denying charity, devoted one day in the week to gratuitous practice for the poor. He rose at 5 o'clock on his charity day, and often ministered to from 200 to 500 poor patients; and much of the time for twenty years bore all the expenses necessary to provide a suitable room for the accommodation of those swarms of sufferers. His practice was somewhat peculiar, being the application with his own hands, of ointments of his own preparation to the eyes of his patients. He treated even cataracts in this way, scattering and removing them by means of his ointment, rather than by the ordinary operation of couching.

THE Chicago *Republican* says. A negro named Graham went to board with a white woman and her daughter at Evanston. Rev. Mr. Eggleston recommended the man to Mrs. Woodrich—the white woman's name. Graham, so far as is known, conducted himself with propriety. But some of the mob of Evanston would not allow things to stand so. They resolved to make a *coup d' etat* and by so doing destroy what appeared to be an outrage on mob feeling. The mob then disguised itself, and, in the dead hour of the night, broke into the widow's house, took herself and daughter out of bed, stripped them naked and covered them with a complete coat of tar and feathers. After perpetrating this outrage the cowards fled. Mrs. Woodrich is sixty years old and in feeble health. The treatment to which she has been subjected has rendered her very ill. The negro did not happen to be home or else the assailants might have killed him.

A NUMBER of Christian ladies in Providence, R. I., have combined for the purpose of holding prayer meetings in houses of ill-fame in that city. They already commenced their work, and thus far their efforts have been well received.

TERENCE, in one of his comedies, satirized tight lacing and the Grecian bend, and both customs have survived Terence nearly 2,000 years, which shows the folly of wasting paragraphs and essays upon the so-called improprieties and injuriousness of women's fashions.

A CARD FROM HON. JAMES L. GRAHAM.

Subjoined we publish a calm, kind and dignified card from Hon. James L. Graham, in which he refutes, in the most positive manner, certain charges laid to him by the Pittsburgh *Commercial*. We feel that it is but simple justice to award this honorable gentleman a place in our columns to render complete his full vindication over his own signature. Here is the card:

MESSRS. EDITORS: Two articles in the Pittsburgh *Commercial* of last week reflecting upon our delegation in the Legislature in connection with the last election for United States Senator, and especially upon myself, are so unfair and devoid of truth that I feel it to be due to myself to make a brief statement of the facts in the case. I shall speak only for myself, leaving to each member of the delegation his own defence.

The articles, divested of all extraneous matter, special pleading, and bold and baseless assertions, amount to just this, and no more:

First—That I did not give to Mr. Mar. shall an earnest support. In reply to this charge, I have only to say that I did for Mr. Marshall what he would not do for himself, (that is) write to members of the Legislature, all over the State, and when I met them urged his claims, recounting his long years of earnest, unselfish and unrequited service, and in every possible way consistent with honor labored to secure his election. I felt intensely earnest in his support.

The writer complains that no effort was made to harmonize our delegation, and get them to combine upon one of the candidates from Allegheny County. Effort *was made* but failed, because it could be successful only through the withdrawal of one of the two candidates, and the friends of each resolutely prevented this, each arguing that they had the strongest and most available candidate

The only offer of compromise that the friends of General Moorhead ever made to me was, that I should abandon Mr. Marshall and vote for Mr. Moorhead; but believing as I did then, and still do, that Mr. Marshall had more votes in the Legislature than Mr. Moorhead, I refused to do so.

Another proposition was made to me, by a member of our "Delegation," after (as he informed me) consulting with other members, which was that as they could not agree upon either of the gentlemen named, they would present my name, and vote solidly for me. This proposition I promptly and positively declined, and yet I am charged with "working for myself." I believe that Mr. Marshall was entirely satisfied with my efforts to serve him.

Second—I am charged with having voted for Mr. Scott at the instance of Gen. Cameron. Some time before the convening of the Legislature, in conversation with Mr. Marshall upon the subject of a second choice, he urged me, if Allegheny county could not secure the Senator, to vote for Jno. Scott, of Huntingdon, which I promised to do, as it accorded with my own inclination and judgment.

At that time I believed Gen. Cameron to be in favor of and trying to secure the election of a *different person*, and for *that person* I unhesitatingly declared I *never would vote*. In proof of the above I refer to Mr. Marshall, and also to the editor of the *Commercial*, to whom I think I made the same statement.

Third—The writer (Mr. Carnahan I presume) charges that Mr. Cameron had a scheme to make Mr. Graham United States Senator, that he might have two votes in the Senate instead of one. The reverse of this is true.

About the time of the meeting of the Legislature, a number of Senators (without my knowledge) waited upon Mr. Cameron, and urged him to lend his assistance and influence to elect me United States Senator. This he declined to do in proof of this statement I respectfully refer to Hon. Wilmer Worthington—the then Speaker of the Senate, and Hon. George Connell, Senator from Philadelphia. I believe I never spoke to General Cameron in reference to the United States Senatorship except to appeal to him in behalf of Mr. Marshall, which I did repeatedly and urgently.

Fourth—Mr. Carnahan asserts that "no eunuch ever served eastern despot with more humility and subserviency, than the Allegheny county Senators observed the decrees and anticipated the wishes of their *master* Simon Cameron."

Now upon what is this ungenerous and ungentlemanly assertion based? Upon the single fact that several years previously I voted for Gen. Cameron.

I never *asked* for or *received*, never *expected* or *desired* any *favor* from him, and am under no obligations to him of any kind. And further Gen. Cameron has *never* sought to influence me, either *for* or *against* any *man* or *measure*.

Mr. Carnahan will remember that in his humbler days (and I sincerely rejoice at his prosperity) he was a candidate for prosecuting attorney in Allegheny county. At that time he needed friends, and, although there were many candidates for the position, to whom I knew I would give offence, yet, regardless of the consequences to myself, I openly and boldly espoused his cause, went with him through the country, introduced him to my friends and urged them to support him, and in every way endeavored to secure his success. Now would it be generous or gentlemanly for an opponent of Mr. Carnahan to say that because I thus helped him that he was my master and that I was his subservient tool? Is Gen. Moorhead my *master* and I his *slave* because I always fearlessly advocated him for Congress against all competitors? When the present excitement shall have passed, and the old, generous, nobler nature of Robert B. Carnahan shall again be in the ascendant, he will regret such words.

The insinuation that I would allow *any* person to indicate *how* or for *whom* I should vote, is certainly not sustained by anything in my legislative life. If there is any thing for which I have made a reputation at Harrisburg, I believe it has been for doing my own *thinking* and *voting* regardless of all outside influence. Pardon me, Mr. Editor, for referring briefly to a few of these votes.

First, I voted for Simon Cameron for U. S. Senator, although every paper in Pittsburgh opposed him, and a delegation of my earnest friends, headed by our then member of Congress from the 23d District, was in Harrisburg remonstrating against that vote. I earnestly desired to oblige my friends, still with my conceptions of duty, under the solemnities of my oath as Senator, I felt I could not do otherwise than vote as I did. I published my reasons for that vote at the time, which seemed to have been so satisfactory to my friends at home, that at the expiration of my term, I was renominated by acclamation, and that too without any effort on my part to procure such a result.

Again, when George Connell was the competing candidate against W. W. Irwin for State Treasurer, I had to run the same gauntlet. Gen. Irwin was advocated by every paper in our county, and had I consulted my own interests, I would have voted for him; but my long acquaintance with and friendship for Mr. Connell, extending over a quarter of a century, my intimate association with him in the Senate for several years, my high appreciation of his character and abilities, my sympathy for his physical affliction, and my knowledge of his limited means, induced me, without regard to the consequences to myself, to vote for him.

Again, when the proposition to pay twenty-seven unnecessary officers, employed without authority of law, was before the Senate in the Appropriation bill, but one Republican Senator stood with me to the last and voted against it, although we were surrounded and importuned by Senators and officers to vote for it, until refusal to do so required the highest type of moral courage.

Again last session, when the bill proposing to take nine and one-half millions out of the sinking fund was before the Senate, I was in the receipt of numerous telegrams from Pittsburgh and Philadelphia from many of our most prominent citizens, asking me to vote for its passage, and a delegation from our county came to Harrisburg and urged most earnestly that I should support it. I had the assurance also of persons in Harrisburg who professed a knowledge of the fact that the Pittsburgh press would sustain me. I was sincerely desirous of obliging my friends. I tried to think that the bill was right but could not be convinced, and therefore voted against it. I do not mention these votes boastfully. I do not complain that they were the occasion of a painful struggle to me. I refer to them merely as instances to repel the insinuations, that I could be controlled by any man against the conviction of my own judgement. And, Mr. Editor, I fear this is the "head and front" of my offending. If I had been willing to vote at the bidding of certain gentlemen I would have been no doubt "a very proper man" (in their estimation).

In conclusion, Sir, in the eight years I have had the honor of representing this county in the Senate, I have endeavored *honestly, earnestly, faithfully and conscientiously* to do my duty. Of course in a great county like Allegheny, where so much legislation is required, and where there are so many conflicting interests, I must have given offence to some, but that I have not entirely failed to meet the just expectations of my constituents, is evidenced by the fact that three times, in succession, they have given me a unanimous nomination.

JAMES L. GRAHAM.

THE LARGEST STOCK AND GREATEST VARIETY IN THE CITY.

Consisting in part of Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery and Toilet soaps in endless variety. A large stock of fine Liquors, comprising the celebrated Bell Whisky, seven years old, Pure Brandy, Port, Sherry, Madeira and Blackberry Wine. All the different brands of genuine Scotch and English Ales and Porter. Preparations for the Hair, Teeth and Complexion. Housekeepers will find the best quality of Baking Soda, Cream Tartar, Washing Soda, Soda Ash, Indigo, Potash, &c., &c. Painters will find a good assortment of every thing necessary to the trade. BURNS & CO'S White Lead (fresh), Linseed, Oil, Turpentine, Copal, Coach, Furniture, Black and Brown Varnish, Paint Brushes, &c. Would ner Penn and 6th respectfully invite all whom it may concern to call and examine quality of goods and learn prices. We are satisfied they will not go away dissatisfied.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY, IS AT JAMES E. CROSS' DRUG STORE, corner Diamond and Black Varnish, Paint Brushes, &c. Would ner Penn and 6th respectfully invite all whom it may concern to call and examine quality of goods and learn prices. We are satisfied they will not go away dissatisfied. Sold St. Clair Sts.

BE ON YOUR GUARD.

The unexampled success which for twenty years has accompanied the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters provokes the envy of ignorant nostrum-mongers in all parts of the country, and the counterfeiting business having been measurably played out in consequence of the numerous suits instituted against the offenders, a new system of tactics has been adopted. In the South and West especially, a legion of "Bitters," prepared from worthless materials and bearing a variety of names, have been got up by irresponsible adventurers with the hope of substituting them to some extent for the Standard Tonic of the Age. In some cases country druggists are the concoctors and proprietors of these unscientific compounds, which are warmly recommended by the vendors, who endeavor to palm them off upon the credulous in lieu of the great specific which has never yet had a successful competitor, either among proprietary preparations or the medicines prescribed in private practice. This notice is intended to put the publicon their guard against persuasions of parties engaged in the attempt to substitute mere rubbish for the most efficient stomachic and alterative at present known. At this season of the year, bilious debility and complaints arising from a lack of vital energy so generally prevail, it is of the greatest consequence that no tricks should be played with depressed and enfeebled systems. Ask, therefore, for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the great vegetable invigorant and alterative, and reflect, with deserved contempt, the worse than useless nostrums offered in its place. It is as important to the public as to the proprietors of the famous restorative, that this advice should be heeded.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
206 and 208
Liberty Street.
A Good Set of
BLANK BOOKS
For $6.50,
Made of good white paper, paged and indexed, bound in strong sheep leather, and consisting of
One Ten Quire Ledger,
One Ten Quire Day Book,
One Six Quire Cash Book,
Making in all TWENTY-SIX QUIRES for only $6.50. The books will be sold separate to accommodate those who have partial sets in use.

J. L. READ & SON,
Booksellers and Stationers,
No. 102 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
C. D. ARNSTHAL, L. G. ARNSTHAL.

ARNSTHAL & SON,
Virginia and Louisville
Tobacco Agency,
SEGARS
Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos,
72 SMITHFIELD STREET Pittsburgh.

JOSEPH R. HUNTER,
Merchandize Broker,
250 LIBERTY STREET,
(Academy of Music Building,)
PITTSBURGH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
GOOD BARGAINS IN NEW AND
Desirable Dry Goods.
BLACK SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
AT
Very Low Prices!
DRESS GOODS.
Plain and Plaid Japanese Silks,
Chene, Mixed and Plaid Japanese Poplins,
Lawns, Hermanies, Grenadines,
Brown and Drab Dress Linens, very cheap.
White Goods.
Striped and Figured Piques,
Plain and Plaid Nainsooks and Jaconets,
Plain and Spotted Swiss,
Light Percales and Chintzes, at popular prices.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
CASSIMERES,
Cottonades and Linen Drills.
Shetland Shawls,
LACE SHAWLS,
Light Summer Shawls,
At Attractive Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Bargains
IN
PARASOLS.
Spring & Summer Goods
REGARDLESS OF COST,
AT
Morganstern & Co's,
LATE
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
Jn12
CLOSING OUT
Summer
DRY GOODS.
BELL & MOORHOUSE,
21 Fifth Avenue,
OFFER THE BALANCE OF THEIR
Thin Dress Goods,
Lawns,
Chintzes,
Hernanis,
VERY CHEAP.
Jn9
On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.
JUST ARRIVED.
Another Lot of those Handsome
Plated Bracelets,
AT $3 PER PAIR,
AT
Mrs. S. C. ROBB'S,
No. 91 Federal St., Allegheny.
MILLINERY GOODS and TRIMMINGS will be sold at and below cost for 30 days. Je28
STONE
WATER PIPES,
Chimney Tops,
HOT AIR & CHIMNEY FLUES, &c.
A large and full assortment constantly on hand.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
apl7:w3l 133 SECOND AVENUE.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
1327 and 1329 SPRUCE STREET, Philadelphia, Pa., for young ladies and Misses, Boarding and Day Pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, September 21. French is the language of the family and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MADAM DE HERNILLY, Principal.
Je28:xll-TTHS

NOTICE.—Any information of JOSEPH COPELAND who, about 25 years ago, emigrated from the County Down, Ireland, to the vicinity of Pittsburgh, Pa., or of WM. COPELAND, brother of said Joseph Copeland, then living near Pittsburgh, Pa., will confer a favor by addressing LOUIS KING, this office. Jn6:26

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
A GOOD STOCK OF
Sash and Bow Ribbons.
Hats, Bonnets,
AND
SUNDOWNS,
At Prices as Low as Can be Found Anywhere.
At 12½c., Ladies' and Misses' Hats.
At 75c., full sized Lama Shawls.
At $1.00, Silk Parasols, worth $1.75.
At 6½c., Fast Colored Calicos.
At 8½c., Light and Dark Calicoes.
At 10c., all the Best Makes of Calicos.
At $1.00 for 9 yards Chintz Calicos.
At 12½c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin, a superior article.
At 12½c., Fast Colored Lawns.
At 12½c., Printed Challis and Alpacas.
At 25c., Double Width Chene Mohairs, a bargain.
Gloves and Hosiery.
Green and Blue Kid Gloves.
Black and Colored Kid and Lisle Thread Gloves
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hose.
Men and Boys' Half Hose.
LADIES' AND GENTS'
Summer Underwear.
Collars, Cuffs and Neckties.
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Hoop Skirts and Skeleton Corsets.
Ladies' and Children's Aprons and Suits.
Hair Switches and Chignons.
Jet Jewelry, Pocket Books, Satchels, &c.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

PITTSBURGH
White Lead and Color Works,
J. Schoonmaker & Son,
PROPRIETORS,
Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, BLUE LEAD, ZINCS, LITHARGE, PUTTY and all colors DRY AND IN OIL.
OFFICE AND FACTORY.
450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 Rebecca Street,
ALLEGHENY.
We call attention to the guarantee posted on our Strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a "purer carbonate of lead," we mean "chemically pure," that is free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior, both in color and covering property.
GUARANTEED to be a purer carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and will forfeit the price of this package if containing the least adulteration.

BUY THE GENUINE.
CLARK'S
"O. N. T."
SPOOL COTTON.
GEO. A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.
my4-w36

JOHN Q. WORKMAN.....H. RICHARD DAVIS
WORKMAN & DAVIS,
Successors to WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., manufacturers and Dealers in
Carriages, Buggies,
SPRING & BUCK WAGONS.
42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver St., Allegheny.
Repairing neatly and promptly executed. Orders for New Work gotten up in good style and warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.
Newest style of work constantly on hand.
SOLE AGENTS for the New Haven Wheel Company's make of SARVIN'S PATENT WHEELS, and Rapp's Patent Quick Shifter and Anti-Rattler for same.
H. RICHARD DAVIS having purchased the interest of Alex. and Wm. D. Moore, in the late firm of WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., the business will hereafter be continued at the old stand, under the name and style of WORKMAN & DAVIS. Orders solicited.
JOHN Q. WORKMAN,
H. RICHARD DAVIS,
Late with Citizens' National Bank, Pittsburgh.

JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS & CO.,
JEWELERS,
93 Market street, Pittsburgh.
(THIRD DOOR FROM FIFTH.)
Have on hand all the latest novelties in Fine Jewelry, also Silver Pieces and Silver Plated Ware of new designs, suitable for wedding gifts.
Watches of all the American makers in gold and silver cases. Both Key and Pendant Winders constantly on hand, as well as a full variety of the finer grades of the Swiss Watch, including Jurgensen, Jacot, Perregaux, and others.
We call particular attention to our facilities for repairing and regulating fine Watches. To that branch of our business we give special care.
Orders by mail promptly filled. Designs of any goods sent in drawings by mail at request.
my16:w26

"HILL & ADAM'S SEWER PIPE CO,"
65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny.
Manufacture highly VITRIFIED WATER AND SEWER PIPE. Dealers in CHIMNEY TOPS, FLUES and HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.
my7:w61

GRAND RE-OPENING
NEW GOODS.
Shoes, Boots and Gaiters,
AT
HENRY PAULUS',
No. 124 OHIO AVENUE, ALLEGHENY CITY.
The undersigned has again taken possession of his old stand, and stocked it with a fresh assortment of BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS. Goods as well as prices will give satisfaction. Former patrons and the public are invited to visit.
je2:x84 HENRY PAULUS.

HOLMES, BELL & CO.,
ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,
PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers of HEAVY MEDIUM and LIGHT
ANCHOR AND MAGNOLIA
Sheeting and Batting.
Bakery, Confectionery, AND ICE CREAM.
The undersigned has established the above business in the very convenient location, No. 287 WESTERN AVENUE, Allegheny, one-half block from the Park, where he is prepared to supply all orders in the line. His saloon is handsomely fitted up for the consumers of ice cream, who will find it very convenient to the Park, satisfaction warranted in goods, attendance and prices. The public patronage is solicited.
WM. A. RHODES.
my27:x29

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG MEN.—
WILLISTON SEMINARY having received from its founder, Hon. S. Williston, an endowment of $250,000 offers the very best advantages to students desiring a thorough preparation for Business or for admission to a Classical College. Board at cost, and Tuition free to the indigent. For catalogue address the Principal, MARSHALL HENSHAW, East Hampton, Mass.
jy18-d&T

HENDERSON, J. & BROTHERS,
266 Liberty street, Dealers in Drugs, Paint and Patent Medicines. Jn6:26

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Received this Day:
Traveling Satchels,
Col'd and Black Satins,
Black Gro Grain Sash Ribbons,
Colored Sash Ribbons,
Gauze Merino Undershirts,
Large Palm Fans,
Silk and Linen Fans.
HATS, FLOWERS,
AND
Millinery Goods,
AT LESS THAN COST.
NEW GOODS
Received Every Day.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.
jn8
SPECTACLES.
THE EYE.
Dr. FRANKS, the celebrated Lecturer on the Eye, and Manufacturer of Patent and Improved Spectacles, has returned to Pittsburgh, and is now at the ST. CLAIR HOTEL, where he adjusts his far-famed Spectacles to defective vision from an examination of the eye alone, so as to suit equally well by day as by artificial light without fatigue, from 15 to 25 years. Dr. F. may be professionally consulted on all diseases of the Human Eye, and has a large stock of his Spectacles and Eye Glasses for sale. About 4,000 pairs of these Spectacles were sold on Dr. Franks last visit in the space of three months, giving the most entire satisfaction to all, as the medical gentlemen and citizens of Pittsburgh have by certificate testified.
Be sure and enquire at the Ladies' entrance on Penn street for Dr. Franks office, ROOM 22 St. Clair Hotel. apl5:TTH
T. T. T.
Trego's Teaberry Toothwash.
Is the most pleasant, cheapest and best

FINANCIAL.

GOLD, SILVER,
AND
COUPONS
Bought at Highest Price.
PH. R. MERTZ,
BANKER,
Cor. Wood St. and 5th Ave.
my20

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(Successors to W. JONES & CO.)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at low-est market rates.
☞ ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 20, 1870.

Early in the day there was a very feverish and unsettled feeling in Wall street, with a partial revival of the war excitement. The gold room was the chief point of attraction, and there were some wide fluctuations. The market opened at a very early hour, and before the formal opening of the board considerable business was transacted at 122⅝@121⅞. The first recorded sale in the room was 121⅝, after which the market settled down to 121⅛ to 121⅜. At this point, gold relapsed in a state of lethargy, and presented a calmness quite in contrast with the great excitement of the past few days. Sensations were needed, and they soon were received. First came the suicide of the French Minister, then the naval battle on the Rhine, then another naval battle on the coast of Holland, then the reported calling out of the Turkish reserve, then that the Bank of France rate of interest had been increased ½ per cent., and following all these reports came the announcement that 5-20 bonds were down to 75 at Frankfort and 76 at London. On this collection of sensations the gold room started on a new career of excitement, and gold worked up from 121⅛ to 122⅝. The market was bid up rapidly and business was not so large as usual. The money market opened at 6 per cent. for call loans. This afternoon it was more stringent and fancy rates were paid after bank hours. The demand was very active and continued until quite late. The general rate on call was seven per cent. but in many instances gold interest was paid. About half-past three o'clock, in some cases, a commission was added to the legal rate in the gold room. The stringency was very marked, and the rates paid for carrying gold in the clearing house were 7, 8, and 5 per cent. per annum, and 1-32 to 3-64 per diem. After the clearing house 6 per cent. was paid to have gold carried, and in one case ¼ per cent. paid for carrying over a large lot. The specie shipments were this afternoon announced as the Steamship Java $1,898,000 and the Colorado $800,000, amounting to only a half of the estimated shipments. This check to speculation somewhat for a rise, and more quietness prevailed. Pending the reception of the bids for the Treasury gold, cable telegrams also ceased for a while, and the gold speculators were astonished at the fact that of the million offered by the Government only $625,000 were sold for at 121⅝@122 40-100, they were all accepted by the Government, and instructions were received from Secretary Boutwell not to offer any more pending $75,000. This checked somewhat the spirit of the gold room and the price advanced from 121⅛ to 122⅝. Gold speculators did not like any bids for gold and frightened most every body from building by circulating reports that the Secretary intended to accept all bids. The market did not remain steady for any length of time after the Treasury bids, but became heavy and gradually declined to 121⅜. The President of the Gold Exchange Bank has testified the gold room of the necessity of special care and early promptness of dealers in making their returns for clearing. This afternoon the market for Gold was more quiet, the bulls evidently feeling uneasy at the absence of reliable news of battle. The room was crowded up to 122⅞, but afterward fell off and closed at 122, many of the dealings this afternoon made at the clearing House showing a little fearfulness of another break in the gold bank like that of last September.

Government securities were dull and barely steady. There is rather less desire to sell among the German bankers, and the offerings are taken quite freely by bank and financial institutions. The market opened with an advance on last night's closing prices of ¼ per cent. on '68s, old '65s and '67s, and an advance of ⅛ on '67s. At the second board '68s and old and new '65s were ¼ lower, 67s and '68s ⅛, and currency ⅛. The market closed dull with little doing at the following quotations:

Coupons of 1881, 112⅝@112¾; do. '62, 108¼ @ 109; do. '64, 108¼@108; do. '65, 108¼@108; do. '65, new, 107¾@107¾; do. '67, 107¼@108; do. '68, 108¼@108⅜; Tennessees, 105½@106⅞; Currencies, 110@111¾.

Southern securities are dull: Old Tennessees, 66; new do, 69; old Virginias, 62; new, 67; Georgia 7s, 92¾; old North Carolinas, 50⅜; new 67⅝; Missouris, 91; Louisianas, 70@72; do. 7s, 72; do. 8s, 90; old South Carolinas, 87⅜.

Stocks opened feverish and excited, and under a pressure to sell the principal shares prices declined from 1 to 3⅜ per cent. the depression being most marked in the Vanderbilt stocks, Lake Shore, Rock Island and Pacific Mail, to which the operations were chiefly confined. At the second board the market was firmer and there was a partial recovery of the decline. Later in the day the market again became heavy, but closed steady at the following quotations:

Canton, 60; Cumberland, 40; Western Union 84⅜; Quicksilver, 5; Mariposa, 6; preferred, 12½; Water Power, 16½; Adams Express, 65¾; Wells, Fargo & American States, 47; Pacific Mail, 43⅛; New York Central, 94; Scrip, 92⅜; Erie, 22⅜; preferred, 43; Harlem, 133; Reading, 96; Michigan Central, 116; Lake Shore, 92½; Illinois Central, 130; Pittsburgh, 105⅜; North Western, 82⅜; do. preferred, 86¼; Rock Island, 112⅝; New Jersey Central, 100⅜; St. Paul, 62¾; do. preferred, 76½; Wabash, 50⅜; do. preferred, 72; Ft. Wayne, 93; Terre Haute, 32; do. preferred, 63; Chicago and Alton, 118; do. preferred, 126; Ohio and Mississippi, 34¼; C. C. and C., 81¾; Hartford and Erie, 3¾; St. Joe preferred, 11½.

The Sub-Treasury balance is, Gold, $71,637. Clo: Currency, $11,928,460.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, July 20, 1870.

Closing quotations as received by Fb. R Mertz:

Gold	122	Merchants U. Ex.	—
Silver	—	N. Y. Central	94⅞
1881 Bonds	112	Reading	95⅞
5-20 Bonds 1862	108	Ft. W. & C.	92
5-20 Bonds 1864	108	Ohio & Miss.	33½
5-20 Bonds 1865	108	Mich. Southern	91⅜
Consols 1865	107	Cleveland & P.	86¾
5-20 Bonds 1867	107	C. R. I. & P.	—
5-20 Bonds 1868	108	Chicago & N. W.	82⅝
10-40	—	C. & N. W. Pref.	85¾
Adams Express	65⅜	Erie	—

	Large.	Small.
London Exchange per pound	6.10	6.25
Paris Exchange per Franc	5.20	5.15
Berlin Exchange per Thaler	95	96
Frankfort Exchange per Florin	52	54
Central Pacific R. R. Bonds		
Union P. R. R. Bonds		

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, July 20, 1870.

The oil market to-day, so far as we could discover, differed but little from that of yesterday. As was the case yesterday, the feeling is rather better, occasioned by the fact that confidence is being restored, and the panicky feeling which made itself visible on Friday, Saturday and Monday, is subsiding, as operators generally are bringing themselves up to the belief that the worst is over, and that whatever change there may be in the future will be for the better. There is no disguising the fact, however, that the market is still badly demoralized, and, as might be expected, while the feeling is more hopeful, dealers are apprehensive, as they have good reason to be, of the future. It is not a little remarkable that the foreign markets do not improve, in view of the fact that their source of supply has been disturbed and may be cut off. Thus far there has been no advance there, as generally predicted; in fact Antwerp is lower to-day than it was prior to the war, or war rumors.

CRUDE.

The market was considerably stronger during the greater part of the day but closed easier though not quotably lower. There are those who have become impressed with the belief that the market, to use a common phrase, has touched bottom, and there, as might be expected, are disposed to buy, and in case it does go lower, to buy more—and we have heard "outsiders" intimate that they would like to get some in task at present prices. Sales 1,000 seller August at 10¾; 1,000 do at 10¾; and 1,000 do at 10¾; seller July may be quoted at 10¾@10¾; September, 10¾; seller all year, 10; buyer all year 11¾.

REFINED.

Firmer with more inquiry but without quotable change. July sold at 25, with 25½ asked at the close; August 25@25¼; August to December, 25¼; December to January, 25¾; September and October 25¾, bid. Buyer all year nominal at 27.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 20.—Flour is firm and unchanged. Wheat opened 1c better, at which liberal sales were made; No. 1 red $1.47; No. 2 red held at $1.45. Corn firm and in better demand; No. 2 mixed 91c and the market strong. Oats is good demand and steady; No. 1 60c. Petroleum—refined oil 22c; crude at $4.25 per bbl.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, July 20, 1870.

The markets, particularly for grain, flour provisions and groceries, continue excited and wild, reminding us very forcibly of 1862 and 1863, and as a natural consequence speculation has been revived. Within the past week, wheat has advanced 25@30c in Chicago for August delivery; July delivery has not advanced with August, which may be attributed to rumors of the wheat in elevators "heating." Flour is up $1.00@1.50 per bbl. and as might be expected, dealers are very indifferent about selling, being still impressed with the belief that prices must go still higher. There is one thing certain, however, there is a limit to everything, though speculators do not take this into consideration so long as the markets are excited and prices tending up, and this movement, like all others that have preceded it, will be overdone and there will no doubt be an almost innumerable number of lame ducks before it is over. While war fosters speculation and benefits the producer, it has been and will continue to be one of the elements of distress to operators in the prominent markets of the country. A number of failures are reported already and others will no doubt follow any further violent fluctuation, so that too great care cannot be taken in dealing, particularly for future delivery. Should the war just begun, says the Chicago *Republican*, continue for any length of time, we may expect a continuance of the excitement in breadstuffs, and perhaps in a modified form. The yield of the cereals in Europe this year is not up to the average, and the march of armies through countries where the advance was to reap a large production, hence it is reasonable to expect a largely enhanced foreign demand on this country for breadstuffs. In the United States the yield of all but three or four, estimated by competent authorities at one-fifth below that of 1869, while the yield of corn, oats, &c., will be much in excess of last year. The root crop is short, but root crops, potatoes, &c., will no doubt yield a handsome return, so that on the whole, America will have a large surplus of breadstuffs.

ASHES—Unchanged; common soda ash, 4; refined, 4½; pearl ash, 6½@7c.

APPLES—The arrivals are increasing, and the market is easier; we now quote at $4@5@5 per bbl.

BROOMS—Store prices; Fancy, $5.50; No. 1, $4.50; No. 2, $4; No. 3, $3.50; Common, $2.50@3.

BEANS—Dull; $1.50@1.75 per bush.

BROOM CORN—3½@4 cts.

BUTTER—There is a slight improvement in the demand but no change to make in quotations, 16@17 for fair, 18@20 for prime and 21@22 for choice.

CHEESE—The demand is rather better though the market is not active. There is no change in prices. Sales at 12@14, for Ohio Factory and Goshen. Sweitzer, 18@19 and in good demand.

CHICKENS—Sales of spring chickens at 60@65c per pair; and full grown ones at 90@$1 per pair, as to size and condition.

CANDLES—Oil continues very dull and drooping, in sympatay with the depression in the east, and it is difficult to quote correctly.

CORNMEAL—Is scarce and higher, $1.00@1.05 per bush.

DRIED FRUIT—There is rather more inquiry and peaches are firmer in consequence of reports that the crop this year is likely to be light. Sales of Apples at 5@6. Apples may be quoted at 5@6.

FLOUR—The market continues strong and confident, with a good demand, but there is no further advance and the advices from the West up until noon, indicated that the feeling was weak and declining, which we suppose, either winter or spring, may be quoted at $7.25@8, and it is alleged that at these quotations, flour is lower relatively than in the West. There is a continued active local demand, and dealers generally are getting more orders than they want. Rye flour is higher and we now quote at $5.75@6.

EGGS—Continue dull, the extreme hot weather having cut down the demand, and quotations cannot fairly be given above 20@21 cents.

GROCERIES—The grocery market continues somewhat excited, and sugars and coffees have advanced materially since the date of our last review. Rice is firm in sympathy with the advance in gold, and as always is the case when the market is advancing, the demand has improved very materially. Molasses there is nearly always an active inquiry for sugars at the commencement of the fruit season. Teas, also, are strong and firm. New Orleans molasses are scarce and tending upward. The stock of New Orleans sugars in this market is very much reduced. The following are the ruling quotations:

COFFEE—Ordinary Rio, 19c; fair to good, 20@21c; prime, 22½c; choice, 23c; strictly choice, 24½c.

SUGARS—Cuba, 11@11½; Porto Rico at 11¾@12¾; New Orleans, 10¾@12¾; Havana in boxes, 11@12¾. Molasses—Sugars, 60@65c; Syrups, 70@75c; "B" do 13¾c; Extra C 13¼c; C, 13¼c. Crushed, Granulated 15; and Powdered 15c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 85@90c; Porto Rico, 75@80c.

SYRUPS—Havemeyer and Elder, or Perfection Drips, 8c; White Honey Drips, 8c; Silver Drips, 6c; Lowering, 55c; Golden, 60c; Amber and lower grades from 35@55c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, 90@$1.50; Gunpowder, $1.00@1.20; Imperial, $1.00@1.20; Japan, 85@$1.25; Oolong, 75@$1.35; Souchong, 90@$1.20; Hyson, $1.00@1.25.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 35c; Pimento, 28c; Cassia, 60@65c; Cloves, 45c; Nutmegs, $1.45.

FRUITS—Prunes, 12½c; Currants, 13½c; Layer Raisins, $4.50 per box; Valencia Raisins, 16c.

SOAPS—Chemical Olive, 7½c; Babbitt's, 11; Oakley's, 8c; Crampton's, 11c; Dobbin's, 14½c; Chemical Erasive, 7½c; Rosin, 3¾@5¾c; Toilet Soaps, 15@22c; Sawyer's Barber, $3 per box.

BAR LEAD—10½c per lb.

DROP SHOT—$2.75 per bag.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Penna. $8 per case; other brands, $6@7.

EXTRACT COFFEE—$4.25 per gross for Humphrey's.

CANDLES—Mould, 12½c; Star, 21½c; Stearine, 18c.

STARCH—Pearl, 9½c; Satin Gloss and Silver Gloss, 11½c; Corn, 12.

SODA—In kegs, 6¾c; in boxes, assorted packages, 8c; Sal Soda, 1½c.

INDIGO—$1.40@1.60.

FISH—No. 1 Mackerel, $20@29 per bbl; No. 2 large, $16.50; No. 2 do, $13; No. 3 medium, $11; in half bbls 50 cts additional. In kitts—No. 1, $3; No. 2, $2½; No. 3, $1¾. Lake Herring, $4.50. Salmon, $20@25. Codfish, $8½. Shore Herring, $7½. Codfish, 5 cts per pound.

RICE—Carolina, 9c; Rangoon, 8¾.

GRAIN—Wheat is in better advance and with a good demand, prices are strong and higher; we now quote at $1.35@1.40 for good to choice red, an advance of 15 per bushel within the past week. Corn is very stiff at dealers generally, seem disposed to hold in expectation of a still further advance; sales on wharf and track at 75@76c—may be quoted at 76@77 per bush. Corn in store. Corn is scarce and higher; we are cognizant of sales at 80@85 for shelled, and today there were very few sellers offering. Rye is scarce but as yet the demand is not active; sales of a car load at 97. Nothing doing in barley.

HEMP—Sales of unpressed Kentucky Hemp at $167.

HAY—New crop is selling from country wagons at $14@15, and old at $15@20.

HUSKS—Corn husks, 3@3¼ cts.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl, and eastern at $1.75.

LARD OIL—No. 1 extra is quoted at $1.20@1.25, the outside figure for well established choice brands.

PROVISIONS—Market continues strong and prices are firmer with an upward tendency. Shoulders 13½@13¾; clear sides 15¾@16c; sugar cured hams 25; Breakfast Bacon 20@21. Lard 17¾ in tes and 18@18¾ in kegs and buckets. Mess Pork firm at $20.

POTATOES—Under influence of increased arrivals, very dull and prices are lower; $2.50@3.00 per bbl. for new crop. Old crop about exhausted.

PEANUTS—Dull. Tennessee, 8@9 cts.

SEEDS—No movement in Clover or timothy seeds. Flaxseed is also dull notwithstanding the arrivals are light, and cannot be quoted above $2.20.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Cotton dull; sales of 1,040 bales at 29c for middling. Flour moderately active; sales of 28,500 bbls at $5.75@6.50 for super western and State; $6.45@6.90 for common to good extra do; $6.90@7.25 for good to choice do; $6.50@7 for common to good extra Ohio; $6.75@7.60 for common to choice white wheat western extras; $6.90@7.50 for common to choice extra St. Louis; market closed 10@25c lower on shipping, and 10@15c better on family. Rye flour firmer; sales of 300 barrels at $5.40@7.25. Corn meal firm at $5.25@5.60 for western. Whiskey: sales of 400 bbls at $1.03@1.12 for white. Wheat —receipts 145,000 bush; fairly active, closing heavy and 2@4c lower, with sales 185,000 bush at $1.55@1.60 for No. 1 spring, the latter for choice, closing at $1.55@1.56, 1.43@1.50 for No. 1 Milwaukee, closing at $1.48 for good, $1.50@1.45 for No. 2 Chicago, $1.42@1.46 for No. 3 spring, and $1.36@1.38 for red and amber western, closing at $1.38@1.38½ for red and amber State, $1.75@1.80, white western; $1.90, white State; $1.61, amber Canada in bond. Rye dull. Corn: receipts were 101,075 bush; 22@3c better and active; sales 128,000 bush at $1.03@1.10 for new western mixed, chiefly at $1.06, $1.08@1.12 and $1.15 for white, $1.18@1.19 for yellow, 97@$1.02 for unsound. Oats: receipts were 32,225 bush; market firmer and more active; sales 13,000 bush at 68@69c for western, very choice; 67c, 70c and 73c, Ohio and State; 61c, poor Canada; 70@71c, Pennsylvania. Metals: Sheathing Copper steady, sold at 32c; logs firm at 30½@30¾c for Baltimore, and 29¾c for Lake. Pig iron firm owing to gold, and is quoted at $34@36 for Scotch, and $30@34 for American. Bar higher, and quoted at $86@8.50 for refined English and American. Sheet iron quiet, at 11¾@11¾c in gold for Russia. Nails dull, at 4¾c for cut, 6c for clinch, 2½@3c for horse shoe. Provisions quiet. Pork is held higher, with sales of 400 bbls at $20@20.31 for prime, $22.50@24 for prime mess; also 500 bbls mess at $21.50 seller last half August and September. Beef is more active and firm, with sales of 500 bbls at $12@16 for plain and $16@19 for extra mess. Tierce beef nominal. Beef hams rejected. Middles held higher, at 15½@16c for long clear. Lard firm, at 16¾@16¾c for city, 17@17c for western steam, 17¾c for kettle; 1,250 tierces steam, seller last half July, and August and September, at 17¾@17¾c. Butter steady at 18@27c for western and 20@32c for State. Cheese dull at 7@14c. Coffee dull and unchanged at 20½c. Santos sold at auction at 9¾@10c gold in bond; the average was 11 14-100. Sugar firm and quiet, with sales of 489 hhds Cuba and Porto Rico at 10@10¾c, and 750 bxs Havana at 11c. Petroleum quiet; crude 12@12¾c and refined 25c. Freights firm to Liverpool, with shipments of 1500 bbls flour per steam at 4s, and 7800 bush wheat at 12c; to London, 1400 bbls flour per sail at 3s 9d, and 50,000 bush wheat on P. T. to Cork. The orders are equal to 7,300 quarters wheat at 8c to an inland port, a large amount of cases of petroleum at 25c to Bristol ports, equal to 70-100 bbls, do part at 7s 6d.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—Flour active and advanced 50c; Howard street superfine at $6@6.75, do. extra $7@8, do. $8.50, city mills superfine $6.25@6.75, do. extra $7.50@8.50, do. family $8@10.50, western superfine $6@7.25, do. extra $6.75@7.50, do. family $8. Wheat higher; receipts light; sales of new red at 1.45@1.50, white $1.55@1.80. Pennsylvania $1.55@1.65, western $1.50@1.60.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 20.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat firmer; No. 1 $1.26 for buyer; $1.30⅜ for No. 2. Oats steady at 53c for No. 2. Corn steady and 80c rejected. Rye higher at 86c for No. 1. Barley firm at 75@80c. Provisions—Pork buoyant and higher; sales at $20.50@20.75 for No. 2. Lard firm at 15½c. Receipts: flour, 405 bbls; wheat, 69,000 bush. Shipments: flour, 3,000 bbls; wheat, 58,000 bush.

Detroit.

DETROIT, July 20—Flour very firm and in fair inquiry, with choice at $7.50@7.75. Wheat firmer; extra $1.61; No 1 $1.56; regular $1.42@1.43; amber $1.46@1.47. Corn firmer, with 2 at 90c. Oats: State 60c and western 58c. Barley firmer. Pork: mess advanced to $21. Lard 17c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 20.—Cotton quiet and firmer at 14½c; receipts 57 bales; exports 261 bales. Flour firm; superfine $6. Corn at 70c. Oats 60@63c. Hay at $21@22. Bran 20c. Pork $22. Lard irregular. Bacon firm: Shoulders 15½c; sides 19¼c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, July 20—Flour firm. Wheat active, 2@3c better; No. 2 white Wabash $1.60; No. 3 do. $1.46; No. 1 white Michigan $1.55⅝; regular do. $1.45; amber Michigan $1.50; No. 2 red $1.51; No. 2 do. $1.49. Corn a shade better; No. 1, 93½c; No. 2, 92½c; yellow 96c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 20.—Cotton dull and prices nominal, with middling at 14@15c; sales 60 bales; net receipts 86 bales; exports 1,000; stock 55,596.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, July 20.—25 bbls, 100 bgs flour, 6 Myers, 100 bbls lime, 50 bbls pork, 5 bbls lard, 5 bbls whiskey, 1 bbl oil, 1 bbl feathers, 1 car wheat, D Wallace; 1 do do, H T Keanedy & Bro; 10 bbls eggs, Brogerous & O'Brien; 1 do do whisky, W S Gregory; 1 do do sausage, E H Myers & Co; 2 bbls alcohol, R E Sellers & Co; 107 oil bbls J M Riter; 10 bbls lard, Rees Owens; 5 do do potatoes, H Gwynn; 15 pkgs liquor, F Evert & Co; 19 bxs corn, Keil & R; 1 bbl eggs, J A Graff; 14 bxs oats, Jas A Sc; 5 bbls whisky, F Schieleis; 9 do do, Sam Hood; 2 bxs cheese, J Kohen; 1 caddy tobiacco, E Wormser & Co; 46 tcs hams, W B Hays & Son; 4 bbls eggs, W Hraff & Co; 10 bbls apples, 10 bgs feed, 200 bbls flour, Schomaker & L; 2 bales wool, J Henlish; 30 bbls potatoes, Vangorder & S; 25 bxs starch, W Miller & Co; 100 bbls flour, owner; 1 car staves, W Hastings; 48 bales cotton, Holmes, Bell & Co; 13 do do, E Hyde & Son; 10 bbls oil 18 tcs hams, Rees Owens; 18 tcs sides, 25 do hams, Halzell, T; 20 bbls e meal, Arbuckle & Co; 50 bxs starch, S P Shriver & Co; 100 bbls flour, S S Marvin & Co; 23 bales cotton, A H Frazer; 41 bgs feed, W Hartley; 10 pkgs tobacco, W L Jones, 10 bbls oil, J H Parker; 16 pkgs tobacco, M McMillin; 50 bbls h wines, M Miller & Co; 17 bxs wool, J A Henshaw; 10 do do F Sellers & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, July 19—2 cars J ore, Brown & Co; 6 do do, McKnight, P & Co; 10 do do, Rosenberger, B & Co; 1 do p lum, Union Iron Mills; 1 Jones & L; 9 do p iron, Nimick & Co; 10 bbls 1 beer, J Kessler; 25 do 1 oil, Dalzell & T; 49 bxs yeast, S H Baird; 25 do h ware, Seoma & Co; 4 lounges, S Miller & Son; 2 crates s machines, Grover & B; 5 bbls shoulders, J P Hanna; 1 car ton, W Scott & C; 60,000 shingles, Superior Lumber Co; 1 car old steel, W J Hammond; 5 bbls lub oil, Dilworth, P Co; 1 car scantling, McElfresh; 3 rolls leather, Longhead & Co; 1 car oats, Keil & R; 1 sheet cast steel, Hussey, W & Co; lot furniture, Economy C Co; 1 bbl eggs, H Rea Jr; 12 bxs cheese, Hraff & Co; 146 sh 1 cars plows, Jas Irwin & Co; 4 bbl to-bacco, 1 bxs do, Jas Murphy; 5 bbls butter, 3 bbls eggs, Woodworth & D; 1 car pig iron, Graff & Son; 2 bgs do, 1 do butter, Head & M; 14 bxs do, 4 bbls eggs, H Rea Jr, 2 bbls apples, W C Armstrong; 2 bxs soaps, V Segner.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, July 20.—200 bbls flour, T Jenkins & Bro; 1 car s iron, T Maloney; 2 do do, Moorhead & Co; 14 bbls tanners oil, Wetzel & Co; 96 tcs hams, W B Hays & Son; 51 do do, Dalzell & T; 100 bxs starch, P Duff & Son, 10 do cheese Knox & O; 30 do do, Haworth & D; 23 do do, S H Baird; 10 bxs cheese, Atwell & L; 10 do do, H D Clark & C; 2 bbls bungs, Armstrong Bro & Co; 5 bxs feathers, Voigt, M & Co; 35 bbls 1 s oil, B L Fahnestock & Co; 2 cars 1 stone, Graff, B & Co; 32 bxs cheese; Arbuckle & Co; 4 bbls e were, J P Smith & Co; 2 bbls h ware, T Hare & Bro; 1 bag coffee, Arbuckles & Co; 40 boxes cheese, J S Dilworth & Co; 16 cases bitters, R E Sellers & Co; 10 bbls whisky, A G McGrew & Co; 81 bxs w glass, C Ihmsen & Co; 16 bxs paper, Godfry & C.

ALLEGHENY STATION July 20.—7 pkgs p bar-ley, Moon Bro; 13 do do, Chris Heiss; 1 car lumber, Smith, C & Co; 1 car ice, Gilmore, S & Co; 1 do ice, G Schleicin; 1 car pipe, C G McMillan; 5 cars matal, Pgh Iron & Forge Co; 1 car lime, J K Shinn; 1 do wheat, Kennedy Bro; 96 bgs oats, M Steel Son; 283 bgs malt, Smith & Co; 6 bbls clay, 16 f tile, Jos Craig; 165 bgs of feed, W C Brown; 1 car cooperage, J M Hemphill; 2 do metal, Rogers & B; 2 do cooperage, Raiya & R.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, July 20.—1 car stone, Harrison & Bro; 7 do do, P Brough; 1 do do Henderson & Bro; 1 car lime, Henderson & Co; 1 do grain, Scott & Gital; 6 sks scraps 18 rolls leather, W Flaus & Son; 1 bbl butter, 5 pkgs flax seed, Sam Devol; 1 bbl eggs, Head & M; 14 kegs butter, G A Boyce; 5 cars f stone, Shoenberger & B.

RIVER NEWS.

The river rose considerably during Tuesday night and yesterday, the pier mark last evening indicated 3 feet 6 inches. There has evidently been considerable rain up the Allegheny river recently as the rise emanated principally from that stream.

—A dispatch from Louisville says the work on the first section of improvement of the canal has been temporarily stopped by the intervention of the city. Unknown to General Weitzel the city had purchased the ground and arranged with the Canal Company for building a basin above the railroad bridge. The contracts were taken with the understanding that the excavation on this section should be dumped on low ground, which the city objected to and stopped the contractors from working on Thursday, since which time operations have been suspended. General Weitzel will be compelled to relet the contract for this section at a higher price, since the excavation must be carried to the opposite bank of the river. This hindrance will not materially retard the progress of the work, but will increase the expenses.

—The following is the substance of the report of the United States Local Inspector for the port of St. Louis, for the quarter ending June 30th, 1870. Number of steamers inspected—Passenger steamers, 41; ferry steamers, 11; towing steamers, 13; freight steamers, 2; total tonnage, 25,206 tons. Number of engineers licensed, 93; number of pilots licensed, 102. One engineer license refused in consequence of incompetency; one engineer refused a change of grade for same cause; one engineer license suspended for violation of law; one pilot license suspended for causing a collision.

—The Hon. Thomas Ewing, in a late letter on the Mississippi river, develops an interesting theory of the tendency of rivers running southward to abrade their western banks, and attributes it to the constantly increasing centrifugal force imparted to the water as it proceeds to the South. He enforces this explanation by pointing to the fact that ships sailing to the southward must correct westward tendency; that railroad trains are affected by it, and that there is a reversed tendency in all things moving southward. This is an idea which deserves elaboration in the light of more ample facts.

—Com. W. J. Kountz new hull building at Latta, Osborne & Co.'s yards, is 235 feet long; 50 feet beam; floor 48 feet; depth of hold about 8 feet. She will measure about 850 tons and will carry 1,400 tons. Will be supplied with Hartupee's patent condensing engines; two small ones 15 inches in diameter, 6 feet strike; two large ones, 33 inches in diameter. Four boilers 24 feet long and 28 inches in diameter. She will be one of the if not the largest stern-wheel boat on the Western waters.

—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: The Granite State arrived from Pittsburgh and will lie quietly at the wharf for a few days. If the river continues to recede, she will take the place of the Fleetwood in the Big Sandy Line shortly.

The Great Republic has a hard time in getting out to Cairo. She got aground at Liberty and Hat Island, and had considerable difficulty in getting off at both places.

—River business according to the *Times*, is exceedingly dull at Vicksburg. The St. Joseph *Herald* has a good deal to say about the cutting away of the banks at that point.

—The Council Bluffs *Times* say that if steps are not taken to prevent, the "Big Muddy" will cut its way across a point and leave the town inland.

The Exchange and Wild Duck were at Cairo on Monday.

—The Cumberland river was falling on Monday with four feet on Harpeth Shoals

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CUBA, " AUG. 3
RUSSIA, " 10
CHINA, " 17
CALABRIA, THURSDAY, JULY 28
SIBERIA, " AUG. 4
TARIFA, " 11
SAMARIA, " 18

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LEGAL.

IN THE ORPHANS COURT OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, Pennsylvania.

In the matter of the estate of WILLIAM CALDWELL, alias Writ of Petition No. 3, December Term, 1868.

To Margaret Caldwell, widow, now intermarried with Reuben Powell, Robert Caldwell, J. N. Caldwell, Jane Caldwell now intermarried with Samuel S. Killen, and Elizabeth Caldwell now intermarried with Daniel Wood.

You are hereby notified that an inquisition will be held in pursuance of the above mentioned writ of Partition or Valuation on the premises in West Deer township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, on TUESDAY, July 26, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., to make partition to and among the heirs of said deceased in such manner and in such proportions as by the laws of this Commonwealth is directed, &c., at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

HUGH S. FLEMING, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, June 8, 1870. je9:s31:th

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.—In the DISTRICT COURT.

James Wood & Arnold Blaner, partners as Lewis Wald & Co., vs. Michael Berger & Co. Vend. Ex., No. 171, April Term, 1870.

Amount in Court	$0.408 45
Less Pros. Com	24 00
Amount for distribution	$0.384 45

And now, to-wit, June 11th, 1870, the Court appoint E. B. TODD, Esq., Auditor, to distribute the funds in Court, on the above writ.

PER CURIAM.

(Seal of) From the record:
Dist. JACOB H. WALTER,
Court. Prothonotary.

All persons interested will please to take notice that the subscriber will attend, for the purpose of his appointment, on Saturday, the 9th day of AUGUST, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 144 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of AUGUST, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.

E. BRADFORD TODD,
Auditor.
jy14:s26:w

IN THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS of Allegheny county.

No. 14, December Term, 1870.

Notice is hereby given that the report of Viewers in the above case, was presented to Court and filed July 7, 1870, and confirmed Nisi, to become absolute unless exceptions are filed thereto within ten days.

J. F. SLAGLE,
City Attorney.
jy9:s26

WHEREAS LETTERS TESTAMENTARY to the Estate of WILLIAM HERRON, late of Ward 12th ward of the City of Pittsburgh, dec'd, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same without delay to MARGARET HERRON, Executrix,
W. C. ARMSTRONG,
No. 57 Diamond street.
PITTSBURGH, June 8, 1870. je9:s30:th

IN THE MATTER OF OPENING AIKENS LANE, in the City of Pittsburgh.

Notice is hereby given that an ordinance made by the viewers in the opening of Aikens' Lane, as modified by the Court, is now in my hands for collection, and that if the same be not paid within thirty days from the date hereof liens will be filed and suits brought against the properties assessed, with interest, cost and fees, and the same collected by legal process.

J. F. SLAGLE, City Attorney.
JULY 12, 1870. jy15

NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration on the estate of ISAAC McKNIGHT, late of Baldwin township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same without delay.

D. W. McKNIGHT, Administrator,
Mt. Lebanon, Allegheny Co., Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of EBERHARDT ELLWANGER, late of Allegheny City, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons holding claims against said estate to present the same duly authenticated for settlement, to WHITE & SLAGLE, Attorneys-at-law, 106 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

WM. F. ELLWANGER, Executor.
je25:s29

CHARLES P. STRIGHT,
Carpenter and Builder,

Will promptly attend to all kinds of Jobbing work. Oil and water tanks made to order. No. 171 North avenue, corner Webster street, Allegheny, Pa.
ap6:w6

DRIED PEACHES.—5 bbls for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

RIVER PACKETS.

MONONGAHELA RIVER.

THE FLEET STEAMER
BELLE,
J. P. SMITH.....Commander.
J. W. SCOTT.....Clerk.

Independent Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet.

Leaves Wharf Boat above Monongahela Bridge every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

Will carry Freight and Passengers to all points on the Monongahela river.

For Freight or passage apply on board, or at Wharfboat, at foot of Grant street.

WM. McELROY & CO., Agent.
my25

BRASS CASTINGS.

HENRY BIER. GUSTAVE BASCH

Henry Bier & Co.,
(Successors to JOHN M. COOPER & CO.)
BELL AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
Brass Castings
MADE PROMPTLY TO ORDER.
MALLEABLE AND GREY IRON FITTINGS, GAS PIPE AND TUBING,
THROTTLE, SAFETY AND CHECK VALVES, ALL GLOBE PATTERN IRON COCKS.
BRASS WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION for Ste

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Persons leaving the city for the summer, and wishing to have the GAZETTE sent to them, will please send their addresses to the office. Price by mail, 75 cents per month.

Adjourned.—The U. S. District Court which has for the past two weeks been in session at Erie, adjourned Tuesday at noon. Judge McCandless, District Attorney Swope and the other officers returned home yesterday morning.

Broke Ground.—The contractors for the construction of the Nineteenth street sewer, East Birmingham, commenced the excavation for the sewer yesterday, and it is thought that it will be completed during the present season.

Penn Avenue Bonds.—The bonds to be issued for the improvement of Penn Avenue have been finished, and as soon as they are properly signed and countersigned will be put upon the market. They were lithographed by Mr. Krebbs and it is a very fine piece of work.

Mean Larceny.—Annie Robinson, a colored lady, well known in police circles, was before His Honor Squire McMasters, yesterday afternoon, and made information against a man named James Quinn on a charge of stealing two dollars from her. A warrant was issued.

The Park Commission last evening decided the question of location of fountain in Fourth Ward, by instructing their Engineer to prepare working plans and specifications for said fountain with the view of advertising for proposals for its construction. It was decided that a granite opposite Washington street was the best place for it.

The Park Commissioners propose placing a street drinking fountain, after the plan of the City Engineer, on Ohio street. The design contemplates a three-[illegible] which horses can drink.

Charged with Keeping a Disorderly House.—Yesterday morning a [illegible] information before Alderman McMasters charging James Brightmore and Mary Blackmore, alias Mary Burch, with keeping and maintaining a disorderly house on "Tin Pot" alley. Brightmore was convicted in the Criminal Court last week on a similar charge, but has not been sentenced. Warrants were issued.

Bitten by a Dog.—A gentleman residing on Van Braam street, in the Sixth ward, called at the Mayor's office and informed the Mayor that he had been bitten by two fierce looking dogs, and one of them had caught him by the leg, lacerating the flesh severely. Chief Hagen was notified and will issue an order to those particular members of the canine tribe. The Chief acted promptly. The dogs were found. They will die with the "dog cholera."

Robbery on a Steamboat.—The state room of the engineer of the steamer Mary Davage was entered during the night by some unknown person, and a pocketbook containing about $100 stolen. Fortunately, he was observed coming out of the state room by the mate of the boat, who, suspecting who intimated to the engineer that probably the boy had stolen something. Without waiting for a warrant the boy was arrested and the plunder above noted found in his possession. No policeman being about he was slightly admonished and released.

In a Suicidal Humor.—A man giving his name as J. Lambert was prevented from drowning himself in the Monongahela river yesterday morning by the efforts of officer Rosenthal. The officer had been watching him for some time on account of his strange actions. He had relieved himself of the great bulk of his clothing when the officer saw, and it was about as much as the officer could do to reach him in time to save him. As it was, the gentleman had considerable difficulty in getting out of the water. He was taken to the lockup, where he still awaits a hearing.

At His Old Tricks.—James Knox Polk Harkins, a resident of the Point, who figured frequently in police reports, after conducting himself properly for some time, has relapsed into his old habits yesterday, and after getting himself pretty well corned, he went to smashing furniture, &c. John Snyder, a tavern keeper at the Point, was the particular victim on this occasion. Mr. Snyder remonstrated and attempted to rid out the bar-room. Snyder fled to the Mayor's office, and made information charging Harkins with disorderly conduct. Officer Cupples and Strain started after the disorderly man, and after a severe scuffle succeeded in lodging him in the lock up. He will have a hearing this morning.

Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner Clawson held an inquest yesterday on the body of a colored woman named Ellen Master, who died very suddenly at her residence in Ormsby borough, near Jones & Laughlin's iron works. The evidence showed death to have been caused by heart disease, and a verdict to that effect was rendered. Deceased was about 40 years of age, and leaves two children. Her husband, who was an employe at Messrs. Jones & Laughlin's works, died about six months ago.

False Pretender Arrested.

Our readers will recollect that about four or five weeks ago Mr. John Updegraff made information before the magistrate against one of his employees, a man named John Connolly, charging him with collecting bills under fraudulent representations, in this, that the said Connolly was still in Mr. Updegraff's employ, and he presented slips where the amount of bills were paid to Connolly which were never paid over to him. He does not know exactly the sum, but it was not large. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Connolly, but it was not until yesterday afternoon that he was arrested. Officer Scott learned that he was living at Soho, and accordingly hunted him up. He was placed in the lock-up and will have a hearing to-day.

Suit vs. Second National Bank of Erie Dis. continued.

By direction of Hon. Geo. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, United States Attorney, H. B. Swope, has discontinued the case of the Comptroller of the Currency vs. Second National Bank of Erie. The case was in the form of a *quo warranto*, to forfeit the franchises of this bank, for having charged more than ten per cent. interest. The discontinuance was recommended because, on investigation, it was discovered that the authorities were impossible to effect the discontinuance of the suit, by private parties, who had suits pending in the State Courts to be affected by it, and had purely personal ends to subserve.

Boy Run Over.

About half-past five o'clock last evening an accident occurred on Smithfield street, near Fifth avenue, by which Tommy Greenwood, a little boy eight years old, was slightly injured. He attempted to run across the street in front of an iron wagon, to which was attached four horses, and by some means fell and both wheels of the wagon and part of the wagon passed over his body above the hip. He was picked up by a gentleman standing near and was thought by the bystanders that the fellow, strange as it may appear, did not seem to be at all seriously injured. He walked to his aunt's residence, on Grant alley, and a physician called to see him, who, after a careful examination, said that the boy was not injured seriously.

A Frightful Runaway.

On Tuesday afternoon, at the Union Depot, a runaway of an unusual character took place. A team attached to a hearse containing the remains of a former citizen of this place, frightened from some cause or other and start to run with their ghastly burden. They dashed the hearse against the wall of the Pan Handle Railroad, and was just going to start in another direction, when a gentleman who was near ran and caught the horses. Fortunately the hearse was not wrecked, and the coffin was not thrown out. The dead man, as we have said, was formerly a resident of Pittsburgh. Several years ago he removed with his family to Cincinnati, and about twelve years ago, he was murdered. Recently his family returned to this city, and yesterday his remains were brought hither for re-interment.

A Fatal Bite.

A worthless, snarlish cur, while roaming around Smithfield street yesterday, in the vicinity of the Monongahela House, made an attack upon a boy five or six years old, son of George F. Hochschwender, and bit him in the leg. Mr. H., on hearing of the affair, armed himself with a revolver and started in pursuit of the savage brute, which was chased into Mr. Bailey's saloon. One shot was fired at the dog, which had taken refuge under the counter. He was slightly wounded and fled into the street, closely pursued by Mr. H., who chased the animal up into the Monongahela House, where another shot was fired at him, but missed. The dog then fled to the street again, and his pursuer after him, when he gave him a shot from the revolver, which finished him. It was reported that the dog was mad, and Dr. Murdock was sent for and cauterized the wound in the boy's leg. The bite was fatal to the dog.

Beaver Avenue Sewer.

The four feet brick sewer, on Beaver Avenue, Sixth Ward, Allegheny, is not going to prove a profitable job to the contractors, Messrs. Allen and Dunn, although they are determined to put it through, if it takes all summer. The line of the sewer runs through a vein of quicksand and much trouble has been experienced from the caving in of the banks, necessitating the use of "sheet piling," that is, lining the whole side of the ditch with timber. The quicksand is not the only trouble. The ground is excessively springy, and it requires a squad of men to bail out the water ahead of the bricklayers, in order to give them a chance to work. The sewer extends from Bayard to Franklin streets, a distance of fourteen hundred feet, and although two sets of forces have been continually employed for over two months, only about six hundred feet of the work has been completed.

If the balance of the work is as difficult as that portion already completed, it will be difficult to tell how long it will take to complete the contract. One thing is morally certain the contractors will lose money, but the well known character of the firm forbids them backing down, and they are bound to succeed. tf

THE COURTS.

U. S. Court at Erie.

In the United States District Court, at Erie, Judge McCandless presiding, the following business was transacted on Monday:

The case of the United States vs. Conrad Fisher was continued, by consent of the Court, and the writ that was issued against the defendant was ordered to be stayed.

In the case of the United States vs. Geo. W. Browning et al., on motion of H. Butterfield, Esq., the defendant was allowed to pay $100 and costs into the registry of the Court, pending the action of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on his proposition to compromise.

Philip Leonhart, convicted of selling beer without properly stamping the casks, was sentenced to be imprisoned in the common jail for the term of four hours and to pay a fine of four hundred dollars and the costs of prosecution.

Philip Glasselbrecht, found guilty of selling beer without stamping the kegs, and for carrying on the business of a brewery without keeping books, was sentenced to be imprisoned in the common jail for the term of four hours and to pay a fine of four hundred dollars and costs.

The case of Boyd & McClure vs. M. A. Cook was continued by consent of both parties.

The case of the United States vs. Joseph M. Jenkins, indicted for opening and copying a letter directed to Mr. E. Slater, was taken up. Jury out.

Quarter Sessions Judge Collier.

WEDNESDAY, July 20.—Commonwealth vs. Charles Franzell, indicted for larceny. Two cases were taken up, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty in both cases.

In the cases of John Welzer, Fred. Stable and Jno. Dickson, indicted for illegal liquor selling, judgments of *nolle pros.* were entered on payment of costs by defendants.

Commonwealth vs. Michael Bradford and John Sullivan, indicted for malicious mischief, was the next case taken up. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Elijah Hall, indicted for gambling. The defendant plead guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Joseph Christ, indicted for felonious assault and battery, Mrs. Sands securities. The jury returned a verdict of assault and battery, and the defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs.

The cases that were ready for trial having been disposed of, the jurors were discharged and Court adjourned.

The Court of Quarter Sessions will be in session on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of hearing the argument list and disposition of all motions for new trials. The list will be finally disposed of, and all parties interested in Quarter Sessions business will give their attention.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

vs. Willington Stewart.
vs. Nicholas Binger.
vs. Fred Kafer.
vs. Henry Hoene.
vs. Harney Garney, et al.
vs. J. Parker Sweeny.
vs. Patrick Burke.

BURGLARIOUS RAID.

[illegible]s of a gang of Thieves at Braddock's Ferry.

[illegible]ng of thieves which for some months [illegible] infested this city, for some reason [illegible]sferred their operations to some of [illegible]joining boroughs, as would appear from a raid which was made in the borough of Braddock's, Tuesday night. A party of them visited that usually quiet town in a buggy or light wagon at a late hour of the night, and committed depredations in a number of houses.

They first visited the residence of Mr. Brown, a butcher, located on the public square the upper end of the borough. There they secured about $425 in money, and made their escape. The store of Mr. Smith, located in a building adjoining Robinson's hotel, on the plankroad, was also entered and some goods carried off. From the store they forced their way into the hotel, from where a number of articles were taken. Mr. Smith, the proprietor of the store, was awakened while they were operating about the premises, but he could secure a weapon they had escaped.

Dr. Schuler's residence near the hotel was visited, and the party succeeded in gaining access to the bed chamber occupied by Dr. S. and his wife. Mrs. S. was awakened when one of thieves drew a revolver and threatened to blow her brains out if she gave any alarm. She was terribly frightened, but fortunately the Doctor was awakened and succeeded in capture them. They escaped, however, although pursued out of the house. They failed to obtain any plunder. The next house visited was the Hays Hotel, kept by Mr. Sewald, and also located on the plankroad. They first attempted to force in the back door to the building, but failing in that they knocked at the door and endeavored to induce Mr. Sewald to admit them. He promptly refused, and they finally drove off.

They then proceeded to the house of Mr. W. W. Reeves, on the line of the railroad, and after obtaining admission secured some three dollars in money and a watch from the inmates. From this house they proceeded to that of Mr. Horton, in the lower end of the borough, from which they carried off a considerable amount of clothing, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Horton were both absent from home.

Dog Cholera.

The canine inhabitants of this city were attacked with an epidemic Tuesday night, which resulted fatally in many instances. We hear it rumored that Chief Hagne has imported a quantity of "dog cholera" and is waging a war of extermination upon the poor creatures. Others say that he is engaged in the nefarious, outrageous and illegal practice of distributing pieces of meat impugnated with strychnine about the streets, where the poor hungry curs get it, and, after eating it, give up the ghost [illegible]. This we believe to be a base slander on the Chief and one that should be refuted by his friends. We know him to be a kind hearted man and a man of too much honor to engage in such a dirty trick. In fact we are confident that he could not be induced to do such a thing because the duties of his office do not require it and if they did he would resign before he performs them. As evidence of the correctness of our position in regard to the chief, only yesterday he said at work in the executive office at a table with about forty yards of bologna sausage on one end of the table and a small keg of "suit" on the other, and assisted by one of his officers he was preparing the sausage by cutting it in small pieces and placing a little [illegible] in each piece, with the intention of distributing the pieces throughout the city as an antidote for any poision the poor dogs may have received at the hands of those heartless wretches who take that means of revenging themselves upon their neighbors.

The fatality among the dogs referred to above is becoming alarming in its extent. No less than sixty were found dead in different parts of the city yesterday. The Street Commissioners each detailed a cart for the purpose of removing them. The only suspicious feature in the matter is that Chief Hague is concerned is that the mortality was much greater in the upper wards than any other part of the city and he resides in that locality.

We hope the balogna and suit will have the desired effect.

Effects of the Heat.

Quite a number of cases have come under our notice during the past few days of prostration from the heat. Yesterday James Thorn, son of James Thorn, Esq., of the firm of Thorn & Co., boiler makers on Penn street, First ward, while at work in the shop was prostrated and rendered insensible from the effects of the heat, and was conveyed home and medical assistance rendered. He will recover.

A driver of Wm. P. Hunker & Co., confectioners on Liberty street, while driving a team was prostrated from heat, and the applications of cold water revived him, but he was unable to proceed home without assistance.

Tuesday afternoon, C. Mulen, a teamster, while driving his wagon along Penn street, was overcome by the heat and fell to the ground. Dr. Lavery was called in, and at the Twenty-seventh street, where medical aid was procured, but his recovery is doubtful.

Philip Hoffman, a member of the Great Western Band, which accompanied the procession of the Red Men, was also overcome by the heat. He was carried into a drug store in the market, where his head was bathed with cool water. He partially recovered in the course of an hour, and was then removed to his home.

A Case of "Son Stroke."

A case of "son stroke," not *coup de soleil*, however, occurred in East Birmingham yesterday. Dennis Harkins and his son-in-law, Alex. Brown, went into business together a few days since, and yesterday the firm dissolved. It appears that they procured a boat and went up the Monongahela river where they purchased a cargo of scrap iron. Harkins, as he alleges, furnishing the capital. Brown being the younger of the two, the business of disposing of the cargo was entrusted to him, and he disposed of it. Harkins didn't receive any of the proceeds of the sale and called upon his son-in-law to settle up. He settled up by striking the latter in the [illegible] but failing in that they knocked at the door and endeavored to induce Mr. Sewald to admit them. He promptly refused, and they finally drove off.

They then proceeded to the house of Mr. W. W. Reeves, on the line of the railroad, and after obtaining admission secured some three dollars in money and a watch from the inmates. From this house they proceeded to that of Mr. Horton, in the lower end of the borough, from which they carried off a considerable amount of clothing, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Horton were both absent from home.

Intolerable Bores.

We appeal to Chief Hague to try his powers in abating a great nuisance, or two of them, which might directly affect the peace of business people in the neighborhood of the GAZETTE building well nigh crazy. We refer to a fellow who stands on the corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street with a box of cigars, and by the use of his lungs and lusty cheat and swindle pedestrians, cries out his wares in a voice neither soft, sweet nor harmonious, and to a ragbone and bone grinder is terribly wicked organ, whose tunes are worse than the combined efforts of a dozen fellows, from six o'clock in the morning until late at night these worthies play their parts as common nuisances, and nearly distract the people for a square around. We know not whether or not that is legal let some steps be taken to rid Sixth avenue and Smithfield street of these intolerable, awful, terrible bores.

Death from Sun Stroke.

A man named Mackey, residing on Esplanade street, Allegheny, was struck down on Tuesday afternoon by the heat, and died in a few minutes afterward. The deceased and his family had arrived in this city from Scotland only a few days since. He was engaged on the farm of Mr. Ewalt, near Bakerstown, and about noon Tuesday complained of great pressure in the head. He went home to the house, but before reaching it was compelled to get off, and commenced vomiting. He was carried to the house, and a physician, before medical assistance, which was near at hand could reach him. The deceased leaves a wife and a large family of children. The body was brought home Tuesday evening for interment.

Called Her Hard Names.

Alderman Bolster, of the Third ward, Allegheny, issued a warrant for the arrest of John Conrody on a charge of disorderly conduct, preferred by John G. Cooney, a lager beer saloon keeper in the Third ward. It appears that Conrody was somewhat salubrious from numerous potations and upon entering the saloon of Cooney for more of the same sort, his request was refused by Mrs. C. on the ground that he had more than enough present. Indignant at the refusal, called Mrs. C. hard names, and made a good deal of noise. Officer Shafer arrested Conrody, and after a hearing, hearing of opinion the charge was withdrawn and Conrody paid the costs.

The Right Thing—The Right Place.

Mr. Editors—I was led by your favorable notice of J. F. Bellstine, and by the testimony of a friend who has dealt with him for more than a year, to call at the packing house of the various kinds of meat for which he is celebrated. My experience is good proof that Bellstine and Co. are the place for the hungry or 39 Allegheny Market, is, as yo have said, a sure place to get good, and only good beef, mutton, or hog's meat, and at reasonable rates, they should be. Try him and be convinced.

TH. DINNER AT HOME.

The Prettiest Woman in New York. Miss K——, well known in our fashionable society for her *distingue* appearance and beautiful complexion, was once a sallow, rough-skinned girl, chagrined at her red, freckled face. She pitched into Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and in consequence is pretty in complexion, as she is charming in manners. This article overcomes freckles, tan, sallowness, moth-patches, ring-marks, etc., and makes one look ten years younger than they are. Magnolia Balm for a transparent complexion, and Lyon's Kathairon to make the hair plentiful, luxuriant, soft and delicate, have no rivals. The Kathairon prevents the hair from turning gray, eradicates dandruff, and is the best and cheapest dressing in the world. TTHS.

SEND YOUR ORDERS FOR CREAM ALE, to Pier, Dannals & Co., Pittsburgh. They ship it promptly by rail or boat and deliver it to any part of the city.

An Annual Bird Slaughter Prohibited.

The Prussian police have put down a very senseless popular festivity in Schleswig this year. Opposite the city of Schleswig, writes our German correspondent, is an island upon which thousands and thousands of sea fowl live. Under the Danish government a general shooting day among these harmless birds was arranged. Before that day no one was allowed to visit the island. Some high official always had the privilege of first landing, and shooting the first bird for the King of Denmark. As soon as this was done hundreds of boats hastened to the island; every person able to carry a gun helped in the work of destruction, and innumerable boys were busily employed in knocking down wounded birds with sticks. The "game" was carried home in triumph to the city, and after wards thrown away, since the meat is not catable, and the feathers no value. This year the bird slaughter has, very humanely, been prohibited.

A Singular Case.

A daughter of Mr. Jacob Jenkins, living eleven miles from Taylor's Cave, who had been suffering from a seemingly unknown cause since last October, was taken violently sick on Wednesday last, and when believed to be in the agonies of death vomited forth a small snake about eight inches long. It is supposed to have been taken in while in the act of drinking from a spring near the house, and to have lived in the child for about eight months, during which time she often suffered most acute pain. Though temporarily relieved by the ejection of the reptile, yet her physical system has been so prostrated that she died on the following evening. This unusual and remarkable affair has created quite an excitement in the neighborhood of its occurrence.—*Knoxville (Tenn.) Press.*

THE KNIFE.

Cutting Affray in East Birmingham—A Man Stabbed—The Perpetrator Arrested.

The knife, it would seem, is a favorite weapon with a certain class of individuals on the South-side, and it is brought into requisition both as a weapon of defense or attack on the slightest provocation. But a few months have elapsed since one man was murdered in a bar-room fight, the instrument with which the fatal blows were given being the knife, and in the same affray another man was so severely cut and stabbed that his life was dispaired of, and he never will fully recover from the injuries he received, and while the trial of the parties charged with the murder are still fresh in the minds of our readers, another affray occurs in the same locality, which may probably result in a homicide.

Tuesday evening Frank Denmarshand Louis Roggentin met on Meadow street, East Birmingham, and got into conversation upon some trivial matters, which resulted in a quarrel. From angry words they proceeded to blows, and, according to the "established custom," the knife was resorted to. Denmarsh received a serious wound in the back immediately below the left shoulder blade, and fell to the ground, whereupon his antagonist fled.

Nicholas Denmarsh, the brother of the wounded man, after assisting him to a physician's office and having his wounds dressed, repaired to the office of Justice Kerchner and made information, charging Roggentin with felonious assault and battery. A warrant was issued, and the Justice accompanied by an officer started in search of the accused, who they found after a hunt of two hours secreted in a cellar. He was taken to Birmingham and locked up for a hearing, and yesterday, as the physician attending the wounded man was unable to say how the injuries might terminate, the accused was committed to jail to await the result, the justice refusing to take bail in the case.

We learned that Roggentin admits that he did the cutting, but alleges that it was done in self defence.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Esq., Recorder for Allegheny county, Thursday July 20th, 1870:

George B. Kurtz to Lawrence Sproul, July 18, 1870; 30 by 88 feet on North Common, Second ward, Allegheny City. $7,750

Charles Schweiger to Frederick Schmidt, April 13, 1870; 20 by 128 feet and nine inches on Adams street, Allegheny City, with buildings. $1,125

Davis Seymour to C. H. Love, June 21, 1870; 40 by 94 feet and 7½ inches on Erin street, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh $1,000

Hugh S. Fleming, Sheriff, to John Scott, Jr., March 18, 1870; 24 by 100 feet on Liberty street, Pittsburgh, with buildings $700

Hugh S. Fleming, Sheriff, to John Scott, Jr., July 15, 1870; 13 feet, 6 inches, by 100 feet on Penn street, Pittsburgh $900

Philliponia Hussey to John Wellinger, April 20, 1870; 24 by 109 feet on Sarah street, borough of Ormsby. $1,250

James H. McKee to Julius G. English, July 13, 1870; 36 feet on Fayette street, Allegheny, with buildings $12,000

Francis Sellers to Thos. J. Hoskinson, July 11, 1870; 25 by 100 feet on Penn street, Pittsburgh, with buildings $15,000

Henry Lambert, executor, to Geo. W. Smith, July 1, 1870; 35 acres in Sullivan's Mills, Peters ville, Ross township $16,000

Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Allegheny to Isaac Richard, Jr., Tuesday, July 19, 1870, and 21, in block No. 3, in plan of lots laid out by Directors of the Poor, at the old city poor farm. $900

Oliver Adams to Thos. S. Madle, July 13, 1870; lots 127, 129, 130 and 131 in Adams' and Maple's plan, in Boydstown subdivision $1,100

Robert H. Scott to Emma R. Scott, July 1, 1870; three-fourths of an acre, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings $4,000

William Cowan to Daniel Cunningham, June 21, 1870; 14 acres, Baldwin township, with buildings $2,000

George Schmidt to Lambert Schneider, April 20, 1870; 100 by 250 feet, in the Seventh ward, Allegheny City, formerly Reserve township $850

Mary Tynan to Charles Gray, July 15, 1870; 90 by 100 feet, Scoville's plan, in Richard Gormley's plan, Lower St. Clair township. $1,050

Personals.

MR. RICHARD HAYS and family, Mrs. Snyder and family, Mr. Wm. McKnight and a large party of other ladies and gentlemen left yesterday for Bedford Springs.

WE regret to learn that Mr. Andrew France, of the Eagle Cotton Mills, is not convalescent, although he has been ill for more than a week now.

MRS. JUDGE JOHNS and family, Mrs. James Marshall and family and Mrs. Judge Coon, Edwards and family are at Cresson Springs.

THERE is, in the *Galaxy* for August, a portrait of Mark Twain; which closely resembles the Third party candidate for Congress, Major Wm. Frew.

MR. ARTHUR THOMAS, the accomplished son of Alderman Thomas Thomas, of this city, who has for some time past creditably filled a responsible position in one of the Government Departments at Washington, is home on a visit to his friends. We are glad to welcome him home.

Intolerable Bores.

We appeal to Chief Hague to try his powers in abating a great nuisance, or two of them, which might directly affect the peace of business people in the neighborhood of the GAZETTE building well nigh crazy. We refer to a fellow who stands on the corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street with a box of cigars, and by the use of his lungs and lusty cheat and swindle pedestrians, cries out his wares in a voice neither soft, sweet nor harmonious, and to a ragbone and bone grinder is terribly wicked organ, whose tunes are worse than the combined efforts of a dozen fellows, from six o'clock in the morning until late at night these worthies play their parts as common nuisances, and nearly distract the people for a square around. We know not whether or not that is legal let some steps be taken to rid Sixth avenue and Smithfield street of these intolerable, awful, terrible bores.

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Alderman Bolster, of the Third ward, Allegheny, issued a warrant for the arrest of John Conrody on a charge of disorderly conduct, preferred by John G. Cooney, a lager beer saloon keeper in the Third ward. It appears that Conrody was somewhat salubrious from numerous potations and upon entering the saloon of Cooney for more of the same sort, his request was refused by Mrs. C. on the ground that he had more than enough present. Indignant at the refusal, called Mrs. C. hard names, and made a good deal of noise. Officer Shafer arrested Conrody, and after a hearing, hearing of opinion the charge was withdrawn and Conrody paid the costs.

The Right Thing—The Right Place.

Mr. Editors—I was led by your favorable notice of J. F. Bellstine, and by the testimony of a friend who has dealt with him for more than a year, to call at the packing house of the various kinds of meat for which he is celebrated. My experience is good proof that Bellstine and Co. are the place for the hungry or 39 Allegheny Market, is, as yo have said, a sure place to get good, and only good beef, mutton, or hog's meat, and at reasonable rates, they should be. Try him and be convinced.

TH. DINNER AT HOME.

The Prettiest Woman in New York. Miss K——, well known in our fashionable society for her *distingue* appearance and beautiful complexion, was once a sallow, rough-skinned girl, chagrined at her red, freckled face. She pitched into Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and in consequence is pretty in complexion, as she is charming in manners. This article overcomes freckles, tan, sallowness, moth-patches, ring-marks, etc., and makes one look ten years younger than they are. Magnolia Balm for a transparent complexion, and Lyon's Kathairon to make the hair plentiful, luxuriant, soft and delicate, have no rivals. The Kathairon prevents the hair from turning gray, eradicates dandruff, and is the best and cheapest dressing in the world. TTHS.

SEND YOUR ORDERS FOR CREAM ALE, to Pier, Dannals & Co., Pittsburgh. They ship it promptly by rail or boat and deliver it to any part of the city.

An Annual Bird Slaughter Prohibited.

The Prussian police have put down a very senseless popular festivity in Schleswig this year. Opposite the city of Schleswig, writes our German correspondent, is an island upon which thousands and thousands of sea fowl live. Under the Danish government a general shooting day among these harmless birds was arranged. Before that day no one was allowed to visit the island. Some high official always had the privilege of first landing, and shooting the first bird for the King of Denmark. As soon as this was done hundreds of boats hastened to the island; every person able to carry a gun helped in the work of destruction, and innumerable boys were busily employed in knocking down wounded birds with sticks. The "game" was carried home in triumph to the city, and after wards thrown away, since the meat is not catable, and the feathers no value. This year the bird slaughter has, very humanely, been prohibited.

A Singular Case.

A daughter of Mr. Jacob Jenkins, living eleven miles from Taylor's Cave, who had been suffering from a seemingly unknown cause since last October, was taken violently sick on Wednesday last, and when believed to be in the agonies of death vomited forth a small snake about eight inches long. It is supposed to have been taken in while in the act of drinking from a spring near the house, and to have lived in the child for about eight months, during which time she often suffered most acute pain. Though temporarily relieved by the ejection of the reptile, yet her physical system has been so prostrated that she died on the following evening. This unusual and remarkable affair has created quite an excitement in the neighborhood of its occurrence.—*Knoxville (Tenn.) Press.*

Henry G. Hale, Merchant Tailor, has just received a large assortment of linens and alpaccas, also a complete assortment of goods for summer wear generally, corner Penn avenue and Sixth street. tf

GENERALITIES.

THE Tennessee peach crop is very large.

THERE are less than 2,500 Gentiles in Utah.

THERE were 679 deaths in New York last week.

THE N. Y. *Globe* irreverently calls Lot's wife an old salt.

JOSEPH WAGNER the favorite comedian of Vienna is dead.

THE Southern California olive crop is very unusually large.

A SEA monster has been dug up in a mountain in Nevada.

FIVE thousand tenantless houses are reported in Philadelphia.

CHRISTOPHER STOUT hung himself in Philadelphia on Monday.

DROWNING is unusually prevalent this year all over the country.

THE poet, Longfellow's son Charles, is on board the *Dunallen* as a passenger

A SOCIETY for the suppression of infanticide has been incorporated in New York.

MRS. SARAH A. GRANT died on Friday in Andover, Massachusetts, from the sting of a bee.

A CHICAGO father has been committed as "ungovernable and vicious," on his son's complaint.

A LITTLE Virginia boy who went for the cows found instead a murderous panther, and was eaten up.

MR. SEWARD will shortly, it is said, start upon a voyage around the world. He is sixty-nine years old.

ILLINOIS coal beds are supposed to be inexhaustible, and a movement is on foot to develope them thoroughly.

THE Philadelphia *Press* asks why do not the free traders undertake manufacturing if it be so profitable.

IT is a Savannah amusement to snuff out the lights in the lanterns of passing vessels by well-directed rifle shots.

THE iron ore discovered in Peoria county, Ills., is said to assay 95 per cent. of pure iron and to cover an area of 10,000 acres.

THERE were seven cases of sun stroke in Cincinnati on Monday, four of which were fatal and two will probably result fatally.

A COHOES, N. Y., lady, while dressing for her wedding, exploded a kerosene lamp, and her funeral instead of her bridal was celebrated.

LONG engagements are not altogether things of the past yet, and one of 20 years endurance terminated in Ware, Mass., by a wedding last week.

NEVADA is excited over the discovery of a white wild man of the woods, supposed to be a missing member of Fremont's command in 1846.

THE Boston *Post* says a Louisiana planter was called to the front door on the Fourth and shot dead. Such familiarity is justly regarded as reprehensible.

MRS. BETSEY LAKE disappeared from her husbands's residence in Providence on Tuesday, and her remains were found in the river on Friday. Suicide is suspected.

THERE are confined in the Camden (N. J.,) county jail two women and one man, who are confirmed opium-eaters, using a large quantity of the drug each day.

A BOSTON paper says the grandest verse in existence is the universe, which is not so singular when we remember that those Boston folks think themselves the half of it.

ON Monday there were 46 sun strokes in New York city and 11 in Brooklyn. Of these but fifteen resulted in immediate death, but many others are very critical cases.

IT is said that a New York State Senator won $2,000 in a Saratoga gambling house the other night, and refused to take a cent of it. $20,000 is probably his figure.

THE Emperor of Russia is said to have the intention of having a plebiscite taken in Poland, on the question of obliterating the name of Poland forever and simply uniting it with Russia.

A GENTLEMAN lately visited a chapel near Monaco, took out pencil and paper from his pocket and covered several sheets with writing, then cut his throat with a razor and died before the altar.

THE Indian papers by the overland mail in London state that the cholera is slaying thousands in Rewah. In Govindghur the deaths were reported to have been more than a thousand a day.

A PARIS correspondent describes the Duke de Grammont as "no orator, but only a gentleman—he is such a man as is beyrand on the day when diplomatic questions will be solved by fisticuffs."

THE members of the higher aristocracy in Russia are very much dissatisfied. They are refused permission to leave the Russian empire, for fear that they might bore the Emperor while he is abroad.

AMERICAN CONSUL BIDDLE, who has been sick at Havana, with yellow fever, is recovering. His wife died of the disease on Sunday. Consul Hall, of Matanzas, is in temporary charge of the consulate.

A LONDON letter, describing Minister Motley's Fourth of July party, says. "The singular beauty of some of the American ladies was more talked about by the English guests than the Declaration of Independence."

THE Viceroy of Egypt has made a donation of five thousand francs to the victims of the fire at Constantinople, and the Sultan of Turkey he has sent them a large steamer full of provisions and other necessaries of life.

THE Bavarian Historical Society has received in an elegant box, the dressing gown of King Louis I. The official letter accompanying the singular present gravely announces that the sovereign wrapped his sacred legs in it for sixteen years.

A DUEL with swords recently took place at Cordeaux, between M. Lavertujon, editor of the Gironde, and M. Gregori, filling a similar capacity on the Province. Both gentlemen were slightly wounded in the thigh, and the encounter was then brought to a close.

RUSSIA has sent a fleet of steamers as an exploring expedition to the North Pole. They are under the immediate command of the future Grand Admiral of the Russian navy, Grand Duke Alexis, and carry with them the greatest scientific experience of Russia on board.

AN immense salmon has been caught in the Tay in Scotland. It weighs seventy pounds, has a length of four feet and seven inches and a circumference of two feet and seven inches. It is valued at about forty-seven dollars. This is probably the largest salmon ever caught in Scotland in 1851, weighing sixty-eight pounds.

A SINGULAR festival took place on the battle field of Solferino on the 24th of June. A reunion of Italian, French and Austrian officers was held to witness the transfer of the remains of the eight thousand men who had to bite the dust in that memorable battle to two immense vaults. The different national anthems were played, but the Austrian hymn was greeted with hisses.

THE Grecian Government is at present negotiating a treaty for the suppression of brigandage in the border districts. The Government of Greece has been paying heretofore prices set on the heads of brigands, but latterly so many heads were brought in that it was necessary to identify them, the peasants cutting off the heads of everybody they could get hold of in order to obtain the reward.

AN extensive sulphur mine exploded on the fourth of June near Lercara, in Sicily. Of three hundred persons buried in the same only one could be saved, and he told that when the way was shut off to them they fled into the interior recesses of the mine and were crushed one by one by blocks of sulphur falling down on their heads. Everything possible was done to save the victims, but working in the mine soon became so dangerous that the men had to abstain in order to save their own lives. Lercara is situated in one of the poorest regions of Sicily.

A SAD ACCIDENT, involving the loss of fourteen lives, occurred in the Bay of Gibraltar on the 30th ult. A trading boat left Gibraltar on that day for Algeciras, having on board fifteen men and three women, and when off the Orange Grove she capsized, without any person apparently noticing the occurrence. It was only when four men on board, the sole survivors of the occupants of the boat, arrived at Algeciras the same night, that the details of the lamentable catastrophe became known. These men, after the boat had upset, managed to climb to the keel, and remained there until dark, when another boat passed by, which rescued and conveyed them to Algeciras.

THE Great Pitch Lake of Trinidad has lately been visited by Rev. Chas. Kingsley, the novelist. Trinidad lies off the northeast coast of Venezuela, at the mouth of the Gulf of Paria. The Pitch Lake is situated on a small peninsula, and is about 86 feet above the level of the sea. Mr. Kingsley says that the Lake covers an area of 90 acres, and contains several million tons of asphaltum. The geological surveyors of Trinidad state the Lake is due to dead vegetable matter, which in a temperate climate would have been changed into peat and finally into brown coal, but under the hot tropical soil becomes asphalt and oil, which is continually oozing up beneath the pressure of the strata. The whole Lake is covered with logs of wood and sticks standing upright, and the pitch itself contains twenty or thirty per cent. of earthy matter, so that it can be kneaded for a long time without sticking to the fingers and nothing adheres to the hand but a greyish mud and water.

THE following ingenious swindle was perpetrated on a fashionable restaurant in Berlin. "An elderly gentlemen, accompanied by two sons, stepped into the dining room of the restaurant, and having ordered a sumptuous meal, not forgetting a bottle of wine, proceeded to devour it at a fearful rate. When he had cleaned off all the plates and emptied the bottle, he called for cakes. They did not have any. 'Then I will get you some across the way, children,' said he, 'do not stir till I come back.' But he stayed away rather long, and the waiter observed to the children that something must have detained their father. "Father!" they exclaimed, "he is not our father. He met us on the street and asked us if we wished to get a good meal." It need not be added that the "father" did not return with the cakes and nay his bill.

FOREIGN.

MONTREAL is to have a steam omnibus.

THE Prussian army lost 148 by suicide last year.

THERE are 2,300 paintings in the Dresden art gallery.

PILGRIMAGES to the shrines of various saints are in vogue in South Germany this year.

AN unusually large amount of corn, wine and silk will this year be produced in Italy.

SWEDEN grants females the same rights as males in medical colleges and as practitioners.

A TERRIBLE conflagration has destroyed a great part of the forest of St. Germain, near Paris.

A BRIEF result of the European war will be the strengthening of free institutions in America.

AN aquarium is to be